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22 Old Line Navy.....	5.00	1.00	2.00
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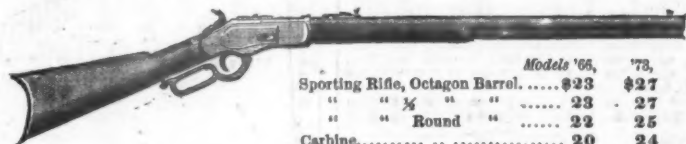
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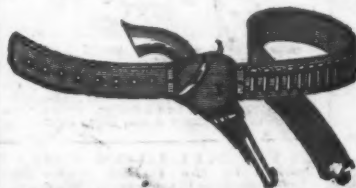
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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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WHOLE NUMBER 776.

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H. J. Croody, Chief Clerk, War Department.

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Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.  
Brig.-Gen. Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.  
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.  
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.  
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary General of Sub.  
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.  
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.  
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.  
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.  
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj.-General.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

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Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A. G.  
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Southern District.—Col. W. H. Wood, 11th Inf.; Headquarters Cheyenne Agency, D. T. 1st Lt. G. G. Lott, 11th Inf., A. A. G.  
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DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.  
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District of the Neches.—Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry; Hdqrs. Fort Clark, Tex. 2d Lt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., A. A. G.  
District of the Pecos.—Colonel B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry; Hdqrs. Fort Concho, Tex. 1st Lt. Robert G. Smith, A. A. G.  
District of North Texas.—Colonel H. B. Clitz, 10th Infantry, Commanding. Hdqrs. Ft. McKavett.

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Major-General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.  
Capt. Robert H. Hall, Adjutant, U. S. M. A.

### ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
June 27, 1878.

Appointments, promotions, transfers, and casualties in the Army of the United States since the publication of G. O. 20, of May 7, 1878:

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. Azor H. Nickerson, 23d Infantry, to be major and assistant adjutant-general, June 18, 1878.  
Victor Blatt, of Kansas, to be 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon, June 6, 1878.  
Wm. W. Gray, of Tennessee, to be 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon, June 6, 1878.  
Louis Brechemin, of Pennsylvania, to be 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon, June 6, 1878.  
Louis A. La Garde, of Kentucky, to be 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon, June 6, 1878.  
Robert C. Walker, late Paymaster, to be major and paymaster, for the purpose of placing him on the retired list, in accordance with the act of Congress approved June 19, 1878.  
2d Lt. Ira MacNutt, 2d Artillery, to be 1st lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, June 13, 1878.  
George A. Ames, late Captain 10th Cavalry, to be captain 10th Cavalry, April 23, 1878.  
William L. Foulk, to be captain of cavalry, June 14, 1878.  
1st Lt. Edgar W. Bass, Corps of Engineers, to be Professor of Mathematics at Military Academy, April 17, 1878.

#### PROMOTIONS.

3d Lt. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, to be 1st lieutenant, May 3, 1878.  
Major Thomas J. Treadwell, Ordnance Department, to be lieutenant-colonel, May 27, 1878.  
Capt. Lawrence S. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, to be major, May 10, 1878.  
Capt. Wm. A. Marye, Ordnance Department, to be major, May 27, 1878.  
1st Lt. John E. Greer, Ordnance Department, to be captain, May 10, 1878.  
1st Lt. John Pitman, Ordnance Department, to be captain, May 29, 1878.  
Additional 2d Lt. David N. McDonald, 4th Cavalry, to be 2d lieutenant, May 17, 1878.  
2d Lt. Arthur Murray, 1st Artillery, to be 1st lieutenant, June 14, 1878.  
2d Lt. Edmund M. Cobb, 2d Artillery, to be 1st lieutenant, June 7, 1878.  
Additional 2d Lt. David Price, Jr., 1st Artillery, to be 2d lieutenant 2d Artillery, June 7, 1878.  
Additional 2d Lt. Francis F. Blair, 2d Artillery, to be 2d lieutenant, June 13, 1878.

2d Lt. Charles A. Booth, 7th Infantry, to be 1st lieutenant, April 15, 1878.  
2d Lt. Chas. M. Rockefeller, 9th Infantry, to be 1st lieutenant, March 11, 1878.  
2d Lt. Benjamin H. Gilman, 13th Infantry, to be 1st lieutenant, June 13, 1878.  
2d Lt. John A. Payne, 19th Infantry, to be 1st lieutenant, May 13, 1878.  
2d Lt. Joseph W. Duncan, 21st Infantry, to be 1st lieutenant, May 10, 1878.

#### TRANSFERS.

1st Lt. Rogers Birnie, Jr., 13th Infantry, to the Ordnance Department, June 13, 1878.  
Major Henry G. Thomas, 4th Infantry, to major and paymaster, May 23, 1878.  
Major Thos. T. Thornburgh, Paymaster, to major 4th Infantry, May 23, 1878.

#### RETIREES.

Lieut.-Col. John McNutt, Ordnance Department, May 27, 1878.

#### CASUALTIES.

Resigned.—2d Lt. Ben. I. Butler, 9th Cavalry, June 1, 1878; 1st Lt. Edgar W. Bass, Corps of Engineers, May 9, 1878; 1st Lt. Geo. R. Bacon, 1st Cavalry, June 15, 1878; 2d Lt. Wm. I. Cook, 17th Infantry, May 15, 1878; Captain Samuel S. Jessop, Asst. Surgeon, June 30, 1878; Post Chaplain Preston Nash, May 14, 1878; 1st Lt. Bernard Keilly, Jr., 5th Cavalry, June 4, 1878; Capt. Charles Styer, Asst. Surgeon, June 30, 1878; 2d Lt. Augustus C. Tyler, 4th Cavalry, July 1, 1878; Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Commissary of Subsistence, his commission of 1st Lieutenant 7th Infantry, only, April 15, 1878.  
Died.—(Already published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.)  
Dropped.—1st Lt. James L. Mast, 2d Artillery, June 7, 1878.  
Dismissed.—1st Lt. Edwin P. Eckerson, 7th Cavalry, June 30, 1878; 1st Lt. Mark Walker, 19th Infantry, May 13, 1878.

G. O. 40, H. Q. A., June 24, 1878.

Establishes the regulations for carrying out the provisions of sec. 8 of the Army Appropriation Act, published in the JOURNAL of June 22, page 746:

I. No issue of fuel to commissioned officers of the Army or of forage to officers serving east of the Mississippi River will be made after June 30, 1878.  
II. On and after July 1, 1878, fuel may be sold to officers of the Army, in accordance with the law above quoted, at \$3 per cord.  
III. Mounted officers, to whom the issue of forage in kind has been prohibited by law, may purchase from the Quartermaster's Department, at contract price, such forage as they need for the horses owned and actually kept by them at the place where they are on duty, not to exceed the number authorized by law.  
The other sections of this order prescribe the forms for making requisition, giving receipts, making returns and disposing of the money.

G. O. 42, H. Q. A., June 26, 1878.

I. The following are the orders of the Secretary of War, under section 6 of the act making appropriations for the Army and for other purposes, approved June 18, 1878:

Military Division of the Missouri.—The headquarters will remain, as at present, at Chicago, Ill.; there being no vacant fort or barracks suitable for the purpose.  
Military Department of Dakota.—The headquarters will be transferred from St. Paul and established at Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
Military Department of the Platte.—The headquarters will be transferred from the city of Omaha to Omaha Barracks.  
Military Department of the Missouri.—The headquarters will remain, as at present, in public buildings at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Military Department of Texas.—The headquarters will be transferred to the depot near the city of San Antonio; there being no vacant fort, barracks, or suitable public buildings elsewhere within the Department. The present buildings at the depot will be utilized, as far as practicable, until other arrangements can be made.  
Military Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East.—The headquarters will be transferred from New York City to Governor's Island, N. Y. H. To make room for these headquarters the General Recruiting Depot will be transferred to David's Island, N. Y. H.  
Military Department of the South.—The headquarters will be transferred from New Orleans to Newport Barracks, Ky.  
Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California.—The headquarters will be transferred from the city of San Francisco to the Presidio.  
Military Department of Arizona.—The headquarters will remain, as at present, in public buildings in Prescott. The post at Prescott will hereafter be known as Prescott Barracks.

II. The transfers above ordered must go into effect July 1, 1878, after which no rents can be paid in the cities for offices or quarters. In cases where buildings have been leased for public offices, and notice is required to determine the lease, the Quartermaster's Department must make the best arrangements possible for the interests of the Government and terminate the leases at the soonest possible moment.

DETAIL FOR RECRUITING SERVICE.—The following is the detail for Recruiting Service from October 1, 1878, to October 1, 1880:

Col. Cuvier Grover, 1st Cavalry, will relieve Col. John I. Gregg, 8th Cavalry, as Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service: station at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.  
Major James F. Wade, 9th Cavalry, will report in person to the Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service as executive officer at the Jefferson Barracks Depot.  
Col. Nelson A. Miles, 5th Infantry, will relieve Col. David S. Stanley, 23d Infantry, as Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service.  
Major Zenas R. Bliss, 25th Infantry, will report to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service to command the depot at David's Island, New York Harbor.  
Major Thomas M. Anderson, 10th Infantry, will relieve Major J. E. Yard, 20th Infantry, in command of the depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.  
One company officer from each regiment of cavalry and infantry will be selected by their colonels, and ordered to report in person to the Superintendent of Recruiting Service for their respective arms. In making the selection regard will be had to fitness for the responsible duty of recruiting, and not exclusively to length of service. All the officers detailed in accordance with these orders will report as directed by October 1, 1878. The officers relieved will join their regiments. The Superintendents will relieve officers in charge of rendezvous as those of the new detail report, and order them to join their companies. Recruiting in the Military Division of the Pacific and the Department of Texas will be conducted as heretofore. Paragraph 974, Revised Regulations, in relation to work by recruits, will be strictly enforced at the depots. Paragraphs 976 and 978, Revised Regulations, in relation to the examination of recruits, with a view to rejection after arrival at regiments or posts, have been, by direction of the Secretary of War, suspended. Recruiting officers

are expected to give close personal attention to their duties, and adhere to the regulations governing them. The prohibition to enlist minors and men of doubtful moral habits will be strictly enforced by the Superintendents. In accepting recruits at rendezvous, Tripler's Manual affords the required standard of qualifications, and it is in like manner the standard for inspection after the troops arrive at the depot. (G. O. 43, H. Q. A., June 27, A. G. O.)

G. O. No. 4, M. D. A., June 27, 1878.

The headquarters of the Mil. Div. of the Atlantic and of the Dept. of the East will be established at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, on the 1st of July, 1878, and all rents and commutation for offices and quarters in New York City on account of these headquarters will cease on that day.

The following officers of the personal and division and department staff will take post at Fort Columbus:

#### PERSONAL STAFF.

Capt. William G. Mitchell, 5th Inf., Aide-de-Camp; Capt. John S. Wharton, 19th Inf., Aide-de-Camp; 1st Lt. G. S. L. Ward, 23d Inf., Aide-de-Camp.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Adjutant-General's Department.—Col. James B. Fry, A. A. G.; Major Joseph H. Taylor, A. A. G.  
Inspector-General's Department.—Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp. Gen.; Major Richard Arnold, 5th Artillery, A. A. Insp. Gen.  
Judge-Advocate.—Major Thomas F. Barr, Judge-Advocate, on reporting in accordance with Special Orders No. 70, current series, from the Hdqrs. Army.  
Quartermaster's Department.—Col. L. C. Easton, A. Q. M. Gen.; Lieut.-Col. A. J. Ferry, Deputy Q. M. Gen.  
Subsistence Department.—Col. M. D. L. Simpson, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence.  
Medical Department.—Surgeon John M. Cuyler, M. D.  
Pay Department.—Col. N. W. Brown, Assistant Paymaster-General.  
By command of Major-General Hancock.

JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G.

### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth, A. D. C., will proceed to Burnett County, Wis., on business connected with the public service; on the completion of which Col. Forsyth will return to these Hdqrs. (S. O. 48, June 22, M. D. M.)

Capt. P. J. A. Cleary, Asst. Surg., member G. C. M. Fort Lyon, Colo., June 27 (S. O. 112, June 22, D. M.)

Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, C. of S., will proceed via Winnemucca, Nev., to report for orders to Brig.-Gen. Howard, in the field near Sheep Ranch, Ore. (S. O. 89, June 17, M. D. P.)

Captain G. W. Bradley, A. Q. M., will proceed to Winnemucca, Nev., to attend to the hiring of horses and transportation for all military stores and supplies sent to troops in the field (S. O. 85, June 12, M. D. P.)

Captain John Simpson, A. Q. M., is temporarily relieved from duty in the Mil. Div. of Atlantic, and will report to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, for duty at the new recruiting depot at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., June 27, W. D.)

Major William J. Twining, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia (S. O., June 29, W. D.)

Major H. G. Thomas, P. D., is assigned to duty with station at Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 57, June 22, D. P.)

1st Lt. A. A. DeLoffre, Asst. Surg., J. A. G. C. M. Fort Reno, Ind. T., July 8 (S. O. 112, June 22, D. M.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are announced: Maj. W. P. Craighill, on his return from Europe, will resume the duties from which he was temporarily relieved by Captains J. W. Cuyler and C. B. Phillips. Capt. Phillips, on being relieved, will take station at Norfolk, Va., and, in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of the improvement of the Neuse River, Currituck Sound, North River bar, Scuppernon River, and Edenton Harbor, N. C.; survey of water line from the harbor of Norfolk, Va., to the Atlantic Ocean, south of Hatteras. He will also relieve S. T. Abert, U. S. Civil Engineer, of the charge of improvement of the Elizabeth and Nansemond Rivers and Norfolk Harbor, Va. Major W. E. Merrill, on his return from Europe, will resume the duties from which he was temporarily relieved by 1st Lt. F. A. Mahan. Maj. George L. Gillespie, on the expiration of his present leave of absence, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and relieve Capt. G. J. Lydecker of the following duties, viz.: as Engineer Officer Mil. Div. of Mo., and of the construction of the harbors of Chicago and Calumet, and the improvement of the Illinois River. Captain Lydecker, on being relieved, will take station at St. Paul, Minn., and will, in addition to his other duties, assume charge of the improvement of the Galena River and Harbor, Ill., and St. Croix River, Wis.; and will also relieve Major F. U. Farquhar of the charge of the following works of river and harbor improvements, viz.: Minnesota and Chippewa Rivers, and Red River of the North, harbor of Duluth and entrance to Superior Bay; Falls of St. Anthony and the Mississippi River above the Falls of St. Anthony, and construction of Meeker's Island lock and dam. Capt. C. J. Allen is relieved from duty with Col. J. H. Simpson, and assigned to the charge of the examination of the sources of the Mississippi, St. Croix, and Chippewa Rivers, with the view to ascertaining the practicability and cost of creating and maintaining reservoirs, etc., taking station at St. Paul, Minn. Capt. T. H. Handbury is relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y., and will report to Major C. R. Sater, St. Louis, Mo., for duty. So much of par. 1, S. O. 117, May 31, 1878, from this office, as directs Capt. B. D. Greene to report to Capt. W. R. King, at Chattanooga, Tenn., is amended to



direct him to report to Major F. U. Farquhar, at Rock Island, Ill., for duty under his orders (S. O., July 1, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Andrew C. Smith will report to Captain John Egan, 4th Artillery, for duty with his command, en route to Winnemucca, Nev. (S. O. 85, June 12, M. D. P.)

On arrival of A. A. Surg. D. B. Hoffman at Angel Island, Cal., with Co. H, 8th Infantry, he will report to the C. O. of the post for duty as Post Surgeon, relieving A. Surg. W. L. Newlands, who will then avail himself of the leave of absence granted him by the War Dept. (S. O. 86, June 14, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. D. B. Hoffman will accompany Co. H, 8th Infantry (Wells') from San Diego to Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 85, June 12, M. D. P.)

A. Surg. J. K. Corson is assigned to temporary duty at Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. Surg. F. C. Ainsworth will accompany Co. B, 8th Inf., from Fort Whipple, A. T., to San Francisco, Cal., as medical officer (S. O. 84, June 18, D. A.)

A. Surg. M. E. Taylor is assigned to duty as Post Surgeon, Fort Bliss, Texas, relieving A. A. Surg. C. A. Sewall, who will report to Major J. P. Wade, 9th Cavalry, commanding troops in the field in the vicinity of El Paso, Texas, for temporary duty with his command—relieving A. A. Surg. W. B. Lyon, who will rejoin his proper station at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 83, June 27, D. N. M.)

A. A. Surg. J. A. Wolf will report at these Hdqrs not later than July 1, 1878, to accompany a detachment of troops to Fort McKavett, Texas (S. O. 134, June 26, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. I. W. Scott, Act. Medical Director of Dept., will proceed hence to Chatowah, Miss., and return on public business (S. O. 80, June 28, D. G.)

Asst. Surgeon Benjamin F. Pope will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the East for duty (S. O., July 1, W. D.)

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, Captain Alpha Wright, Post Chaplain, Omaha Bks, Neb. (S. O. 88, June 25, D. P.)

One month, Major H. P. Curtis, J. A. (S. O., June 29, W. D.)

One month, Capt. B. H. Gilbreth, Ord. Storekeeper (S. O., June 29, W. D.)

Two months, A. Surg. A. B. Campbell (S. O., June 28, W. D.)

#### PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major Henry B. Reese, P. D., with his authorized clerk, will proceed to pay the troops stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., and at Forts Pembina, Totten, and Sisseton, D. T. Major William Smith, P. D., will proceed to pay the troops stationed at Fort Stevenson, A. Lincoln, and Rice, at Standing Rock, and the Camp at Bear Butte, near the Black Hills, D. T. Major Alexander Sharp, P. D., with his authorized clerk, will proceed to pay the troops stationed at Spotted Tail Agency, Fort Sully, and Cheyenne Agency, D. T. (S. O. 76, June 25, D. D.)

#### NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Steward Ludwig Stamm, now on furlough, will report to the C. O. of Point San José, Cal., for duty, relieving Hosp. Steward John M. McKenzie, who will report to the Dept. of Arizona for duty (S. O. 86, June 14, M. D. P.)

Hosp. Steward Frederick De Land is relieved from duty at Camp Sheridan, Neb., and will proceed to Camp Douglas, U. T., to relieve Hosp. Steward John J. Swan, who will report to the C. O. Camp Sheridan, Neb., for duty at that post (S. O. 57, June 22, D. P.)

Hosp. Steward August Herbst is assigned to duty at Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 53, June 21, D. N. M.)

Upon the transfer of the Cavalry Recruiting Depot from St. Louis Depot to Jefferson Bks, Mo., Commissary Sergt. John Shea is transferred from the former to the latter place (S. O., June 28, W. D.)

#### THE LINE.

**1ST CAVALRY**, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and K. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; 1. Camp Hancock, Nev.; A. Camp Barney, Ore.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; F. G. L. Fort Boise, I. T.; E. H. Fort Lapwai, I. T.  
\* In the field.

*Change of Station.*—2d Lieut. Herbert E. Tutherly, returning to his post from sick leave of absence, will proceed to Fort Lapwai, I. T., for duty (S. O. 86, June 14, M. D. P.)

*Detached Service.*—The telegraphic instructions of June 12 to Capt. James Jackson, 1st Cav., at Yreka, Cal., to relieve 2d Lieut. George S. Hoyle, 1st Cav., from duty on board for the inspection and purchase of cavalry horses in session there, and direct him to proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., are confirmed. Lieut. Hoyle, upon arrival at that post, will report to 1st Lieut. Frank K. Upham, R. Q. M., 1st Cav., for duty as member of the Board convened by par. 1, S. O. 55, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 71, June 12, D. C.)

**2ND CAVALRY**, Colonel L. N. Palmer.—Headquarters and C. D. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; F. H. E. I. Fort Ellis, M. T.

*Transfers.*—1st Lieut. James G. MacAdams from Co. E to H; 1st Lieut. William P. Clark from Co. H to E (S. O., June 27, W. D.)

**3RD CAVALRY**, Col. Wash. L. Elliott.—Headquarters, and A. B. E. I. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; C. Camp Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; D. Ft. Sanders, W. T.; E. L. New Red Cloud Agency, D. T.; H. M. New Spotted Tail Agency, D. T.  
\* In camp on the Little Missouri.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, Capt. Joseph Lawson, Red Cloud Agency, D. T. (S. O. 76, June 25, D. D.)

**4TH CAVALRY**, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. D. K. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; C. Fort Sill, I. T.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. Ft. Elliot, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

*Detached Service.*—Capts. Joseph Rendlebrock, Sebastian Gunther, 1st Lieut. Henry Sweeney, 2d Lieut. W. E. Wilder, members, G. C. M. Fort Reno, Ind. T., July 8 (S. O. 112, June 22, D. M.)

*Promotion.*—Additional 2d Lieut. David N. McDonald, Co. C, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Dorst, appointed Regimental Adjutant, which carries him to Co. H, Fort Reno, I. T. Lieut. McDonald will proceed from Fort Sill, Ind. T., to the station of his company for duty (S. O. 113, June 24, D. M.)

**5TH CAVALRY**, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. H. H. I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. E. K. M. Fort McKinney, W. T.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. Camp Brown, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.; F. Fort Steele, W. T.

**6TH CAVALRY**, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters C. P. Lowell, A. T.; C. G. Cp. Grant, A. T.; B. M. Cp. Huachuca, A. T.; K. Ft. Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Cp. Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Cp. Apache, A. T.; A. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

*Change of Station.*—The Hdqrs of the 6th Cav. are transferred to Camp Lowell, A. T., to which point the Adjutant and Band of the regiment will proceed. 1st Lieut. C. G. Gordon, R. Q. M., will remain at Camp Grant, A. T., until further orders. Upon the arrival of the Hdqrs of his regiment at Camp Lowell, A. T., Col. James Oakes will assume command of that post (S. O. 65, June 17, D. A.)

Major A. K. Arnold is relieved from the duty of paying claimants under G. O. 79, Aug. 8, 1872, W. D., and will transfer to Major G. G. Hunt, 1st Cav., Chief Disbursing Officer Freedmen's Branch, A. G. O., all records, etc., in his possession pertaining to his duties as disbursing officer. When such transfer shall have been completed, Major Arnold will report at this office for consultation and to close up and settle his accounts (S. O., July 1, W. D.)

*Detac. Service.*—Col. James Oakes is detailed as a member G. C. M. Camp Lowell, A. T., on the 20th inst., by par. 1, S. O. 55 (S. O. 64, June 13, D. A.)

*Revoked.*—So much of par. 2, S. O. 79, April 13, 1878, from this office, as directs 2d Lieut. Robert Hanna to report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of West Point for duty, is revoked (S. O., June 27, W. D.)

**7TH CAVALRY**, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. I. L. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; C. F. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; D. H. K. Fort Rice, D. T.

*Wedding.*—Friday evening, June 21, a very brilliant wedding took place at St. Paul's Church, in St. Paul, Minn., the parties being 2d Lieut. Luther R. Hare, of the 7th Cav., and Miss Jennie Augusta Hancock, a niece of Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, and sister of Mrs. W. R. Merriam, of St. Paul. The *Pioneer Press* says: "The toilets of the ladies present were extremely elegant, and the conventional dress of the citizen gentlemen present was agreeably relieved by the brilliant uniforms of the many Army officers, who gathered to witness the wedding of as brave, gallant and chivalrous a young officer as ever graduated from West Point. After the wedding the bridal party drove to the residence of Mr. W. R. Merriam, where a small reception was held. The apartments were elegantly decked with floral trimmings, and the happy couple received beneath a massive floral sphere."

**8TH CAVALRY**, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; C. D. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh.

*Detached Service.*—Major D. R. Clendenin, member, G. C. M. Ringgold Bks, Tex., July 6 (S. O. 133, June 25, D. T.)

Capt. J. F. Randlett, 2d Lieuts. J. B. Hickey and J. H. King, members, G. C. M. Fort Brown, Tex., July 8 (S. O. 133, June 25, D. T.)

**9TH CAVALRY**, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; I. Fort Bliss, Tex.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; D. E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.

*Detached Service.*—1st Lieut. W. H. Hugo, after conducting the military prisoners at Fort Marcy, N. M., to Fort Union, N. M., will avail himself of the leave of absence granted him in par. 3, S. O. 56, Dept. of Mo. (S. O. 52, June 19, D. N. M.)

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, Capt. F. S. Dodge, Fort Union, N. M., to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 114, June 27, D. M.)

**10TH CAVALRY**, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. L. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. E. Fort Stockton, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. C. D. Viele, 2d Lieut. R. E. Safford, members, G. C. M. Fort McKavett, Tex., June 28 (S. O. 132, June 24, D. T.)

1st Lieut. W. H. Beck, 2d Lieut. J. Bigelow, Jr., members, G. C. M. Fort Stockton, Tex., July 1 (S. O. 133, June 25, D. T.)

*Resigned.*—The resignation of 2d Lieut. Edward P. Turner has been accepted by the President to take effect June 25 (S. O., June 26, W. D.)

*Accidental Shooting.*—A newspaper despatch, dated San Antonio, July 2, says: "Lieut. Turner, of the 10th Cav., recently under court-martial here, shot and instantly killed a hotel keeper at Laredo, on Saturday last. No one saw the shooting, which Turner claims was altogether accidental."

**1ST ARTILLERY**, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; D. L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.

**2ND ARTILLERY**, Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. H. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. G. L. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; I. Washington, D. C.; B. Fort Foote, Md.; F. and part of L. Fort Clark, Tex.

*20 Jan.*—2d Lieut. Lotus Niles is relieved from

duty in this Dept. from the 25th inst., and will join his proper station (S. O. 132, June 24, D. T.)

**3RD ARTILLERY**, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

**4TH ARTILLERY**, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B. E. Presidio, Cal.; C. H. E. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; D. G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.  
\* In the field.

*Change of Station.*—Cos. C (Cushing's) and L (Field's), now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will take station at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 85, June 12, M. D. P.)

*Detached Service.*—The telegraphic instructions of the 9th inst. to Capt. Charles B. Throckmorton, commanding Fort Stevens, Ore., to proceed with Co. M, 4th Art., to Wallula, W. T., and encamp at first available place in that vicinity, leaving smallest possible guard at Fort Stevens and Canby, are confirmed (S. O. 70, June 10, D. C.)

The C. O. of Benicia Arsenal, Cal., having expressed a willingness to command Benicia Bks, Cal., and look after the interests of the Government there during the absence of the garrison, that post is placed under his orders and supervision (S. O. 87, June 15, M. D. P.)

*Field Service.*—Cos. H and K, at Alcatraz Island, Cal., will proceed, equipped for the field, to Winnemucca, Nev., under the command of Capt. John Eagan (S. O. 85, June 12, M. D. P.)

**5TH ARTILLERY**, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

**1ST INFANTRY**, Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Lower Brule Agency; H. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; D. F. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.  
\* In camp near Bear Butte, D. T.

**2ND INFANTRY**, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C. E. Camp Howard, I. T.; E. Fort Colville, W. T.; A. G. H. I. Cosur d'Alene Lake, I. T.; F. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.  
\* In the field.

**3RD INFANTRY**, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. F. G. K. Helena, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.

*Leave Extended.*—2d Lieut. Philip Reade, A. S. O., further extended one month (S. O., June 26, W. D.)

**4TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and F. G. Fort Sanders, W. T.; A. H. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; C. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. E. Fort Laramie, W. T.; B. E. I. Fort McKinney, W. T.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to apply for extension of five months, Capt. Samuel P. Ferris, Fort McKinney, W. T. (S. O. 58, June 25, D. P.)

**5TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

**6TH INFANTRY**, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. K. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Fort Rice, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

*Change of Station.*—Capt. H. S. Hawkins is relieved from the duty of paying claimants under G. O. 79, Aug. 8, 1872, W. D., and will transfer to Major G. G. Hunt, 1st Cav., Chief Disbursing Officer Freedmen's Branch, A. G. O., all records, papers, etc., in his possession pertaining to his duties as disbursing officer. Capt. Hawkins will report at this office for consultation and to close up and settle his accounts (S. O., July 1, W. D.)

**7TH INFANTRY**, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

*Detached Service.*—Col. John Gibbon is assigned to the command of the Dept. of Dakota during the temporary absence of Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry, now on detached service at West Point, N. Y. (S. O., June 29, W. D.)

*Leave Extended.*—Capt. T. S. Kirtland, eleven months, on Surg. certificate (S. O., June 26, W. D.)

**8TH INFANTRY**, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters Angel Island, Cal.; F. Camp Mojave, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; K. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. G. Camp Apache, A. T.; I. Camp Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.; H. San Diego, Cal.  
\* In the field.

*Field Service.*—Co. B, stationed at Camp Verde, and Co. K, stationed at Camp Lowell, A. T., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., equipped for the field (S. O. 86, June 14, M. D. P.)

Co. H (Wells'), now at Angel Island, Cal., will proceed to join Gen. Howard's command in the field near Sheep Ranch, Ore., via Winnemucca, Nev. The C. O. of Benicia Arsenal, Cal., will send to Winnemucca Nev., 5,000 rounds of metallic cartridges, cal. 45, for Co. H (S. O. 88, June 17, M. D. P.)

**9TH INFANTRY**, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. F. G. H. I. K. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; E. Fort McKinney, W. T.; A. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. E. K. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.  
\* In camp on the Little Missouri.

**10TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

*Detached Service.*—Major T. M. Anderson, Capt. Nathaniel Prime, J. B. Parke, 1st Lieut. Gregory Barrett, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. E. H. Plummer, members, and 1st Lieut. John Drum, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort McKavett, Tex., June 28 (S. O. 132, June 24, D. T.)

Capt. F. E. Lacey, 1st Lieuts. C. L. Davis, Alured Larke, 2d Lieuts. S. Y. Seyburn, T. J. Clay, Henry Kirby, members, G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., July 1 (S. O. 133, June 25, D. T.)

*Field Service.*—The C. O. Fort McKavett, Tex., will send three companies of 10th Inf. to Fort Clark, Tex., for temporary field service in that district (S. O. 129, June 20, D. T.)



**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. W. L. Kellogg, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 134, June 26, D. T.)

**11TH INFANTRY.** Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Grant, M. T.  
\* In camp near Bear Butte, D. T.

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to take effect as soon after Oct. 1, 1878, as his services can be spared, 2d Lieut. Harry Tiffany, Fort Custer, M. T., to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 76, June 25, D. T.)

**12TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; C. D. F. Angel Island, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; I. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Halleck, Nev.; B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.  
\* In the field.

**Rejoin.**—2d Lieut. William W. Wotherspoon, at Benicia Bks, Cal., with any man that can be spared from the post, will proceed to join his company in the field, via Carlin and Cornucopia, Nev. (S. O. 86, June 14, M. D. P.)

**To Join.**—2d Lieut. Stephen C. Mills, at Dos Palms, Cal., returning from detached service in Arizona, will join his company (D) in the field, by way of Carlin, Nev., and thence north by stage through Cornucopia, Nev.—this being the only practicable road (S. O. 87, June 15, M. D. P.)

**13TH INFANTRY.** Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Bks, La.; B. F. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.; C. K. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; G. Mount Vernon, Ala.

**14TH INFANTRY.** Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. G. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartsuff.

**Rejoin.**—The officer and enlisted men of the 14th Inf., ordered by par. 2, S. O. 84, to remain at the Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, will report for duty with their respective companies (S. O. 58, June 25, D. P.)

**15TH INFANTRY.** Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.; C. Fort Bliss, Tex.

**Detached Service.**—The C. O. Post of San Antonio will designate an officer to receipt to 1st Lieut. H. R. Brinkerhoff for the public property, with the detachment of recruits, for which he is responsible (S. O. 130, June 21, D. T.)

**16TH INFANTRY.** Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; B. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; D. Fort Sill, I. T.; E. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. G. Fort Wallace, Kas.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. J. S. Fletcher, Jr., and 1st Lieut. T. W. Morrison, members, G. C. M. Fort Reno, Ind. T., July 8 (S. O. 112, June 22, D. M.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, on Surg. certificate, to apply for extension of two months, 1st Lieut. Stephen K. Mahon, Fort Sill, Ind. T. (S. O. 114, June 27, D. M.)

**17TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. Standing Rock Ar., D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.; F. Fort Snelling, Minn.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. George S. Hoyt, A. A. Q. M. at Chattanooga, Tenn., is directed to make such visits to the Knoxville National Cemetery under his charge as he may find necessary (S. O. 74, June 24, D. S.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 1st Lieut. F. H. Barnhart, McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 75, June 25, D. S.)

**19TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Ft. Lyon, C. T.; F. G. Ft. Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Hays, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. C. W. Hotsenpiller, Luke O'Reilly, 1st Lieut. T. B. Robinson, 2d Lieut. W. M. Williams, members, and 3d Lieut. A. H. M. Taylor, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Lyon, Colo., July 27 (S. O. 112, June 22, D. M.)

**20TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. Ft. Clark, Tex.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. A. A. Harbach, C. O. Bradley, 1st Lieut. J. A. Manley, 2d Lieut. H. S. Foster, members, and 1st Lieut. T. W. Lord, R. Q. M., J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Brown, Tex., July 8 (S. O. 133, June 25, D. T.)

**21ST INFANTRY.** Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and C. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; E. Camp Harney, Or.; F. Ft. Klamath, Or.; A. B. D. G. H. I. K. Ft. Boise, I. T.  
\* In the field.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. Fred. H. E. Ebstein, R. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Boise, I. T. (S. O. 69, June 7, D. C.)

**Co. C.** Capt. George H. Burton, commanding, will be temporarily detached and proceed to the vicinity of Wallula, W. T., reporting to the C. O. of the troops encamped in that vicinity for duty (S. O. 70, June 10, D. C.)

**2d Lieut. Charles A. Williams** will report to the C. O. District of the Clearwater for the purpose of conducting Nez Perce Indian scouts from Fort Lapwai, I. T., or vicinity, to Dept. Hdqrs. in the field (S. O. 72, June 13, D. C.)

**22ND INFANTRY.** Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. C. D. H. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

**Detached Service.**—Col. D. S. Stanley will proceed to Yakton, D. T., on duty as member of Indian Commission (S. O., June 23, W. D.)

**23RD INFANTRY.** Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B. Fort Dodge, Kas.

**34TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. Lewis Johnson, J. N. Morgan, 1st Lieut. A. C. Markley, 2d Lieut. W. H. W. James, J. I. Fane, A. A. Augur, members, and 3d Lieut. Henry Wygant, J. A. of G. C. M. Ringgold Bks, Tex., July 6 (S. O. 133, June 25, D. T.)

**Capt. J. B. Nixon,** 2d Lieut. J. R. Pierce, J. J. Brereton, members, and 1st Lieut. M. C. Wessells, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., July 1 (S. O. 133, June 25, D. T.)

**35TH INFANTRY.** Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; G. E. Ft. Concho, Tex.

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. J. C. Ord, A. D. C., will proceed to Houston, Tex., under special instructions, and return to these Hdqrs. (S. O. 130, June 21, D. T.)

**Capt. C. F. Robe,** Andrew Geddes, 1st Lieut. Harry Reade, 2d Lieut. John McMartin, E. F. Glenn, members, and 1st Lieut. O. J. Sweet, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Stockton, Tex., July 8 (S. O. 133, June 25, D. T.)

**OFFICERS RETIRED.**—The following named officers having been found incapacitated for active service, and rendered so by incidents of service, have been placed on the retired list:

Colonel Thos. G. Pitcher, 1st Infantry.  
Captain Joseph Kerin, 6th Cavalry.  
Captain James Lafferty, 8th Cavalry.  
Captain Lynch Catlin, 11th Infantry.  
Captain John Donovan, 17th Infantry.  
Captain Charles E. Clarke, 17th Infantry.  
Captain John L. Johnston, 21st Infantry.  
Captain Saml. E. Armstrong, 24th Infantry.  
1st Lieut. John M. Walton, 4th Cavalry.  
1st Lieut. Wm. T. Craycroft, 7th Cavalry.  
1st Lieut. Chas. Braden, 7th Cavalry.  
1st Lieut. Frank P. Gross, 9th Cavalry.  
1st Lieut. Geo. W. Budd, 9th Cavalry.  
1st Lieut. Henry R. Jones, 1st Infantry.  
1st Lieut. Geo. Duff, 1st Infantry.  
1st Lieut. Gilbert S. Jennings, 1st Infantry.  
1st Lieut. David I. Ezekiel, 4th Infantry.  
1st Lieut. Wm. H. Miller, 9th Infantry.  
1st Lieut. Freeman E. Olmstead, 10th Infantry.  
1st Lieut. Benj. D. Boswell, 11th Infantry.  
1st Lieut. Louis A. Nesmith, 12th Infantry.  
1st Lieut. Robt. G. Rutherford, 12th Infantry.  
1st Lieut. Henry Marcolli, 17th Infantry.  
1st Lieut. Warren R. Dutton, 19th Infantry.  
1st Lieut. Jonathan A. Yeckley, 20th Infantry.  
1st Lieut. Nicholas D. Badger, 22d Infantry.  
1st Lieut. Geo. E. Albee, 24th Infantry.  
1st Lieut. Edward Allsworth, 25th Infantry.  
2d Lieut. Alfred H. Rogers, 8th Cavalry.  
2d Lieut. Wm. N. Williams, 3d Infantry.  
2d Lieut. Edward A. Benjamin, 3d Infantry.  
Asst. Surgeon Frank Reynolds, Med. Dept.  
Major Thos. S. Dunn, 12th Infantry, has been retired for incapacity not the result of an incident of the service.  
The following named officers have been ordered before the Retiring Board:  
1st Lieut. John P. Walker, 3d Cavalry.  
1st Lieut. A. H. Von Luettwitz, 31 Cavalry.  
1st Lieut. William B. Harmon, 10th Cavalry.  
1st Lieut. David B. Tyler, 11th Infantry.

**MILITARY ACADEMY.**—The following is a list of the cadets admitted July 1, 1878, seventy-seven in all:

Abbott, John B.	N. H.	Lisak, Ormond M.	Col.
Abern, George F.	N. Y.	Littell, Isaac W.	N. J.
Allen, Henry P.	Ky.	Locker, Henry B.	At large.
Beach, Lanning H.	Iowa.	Lyons, Ernest W.	Pa.
Bescom, John H.	Ohio.	Macdonald, G. Harry	Ill.
Benson, Harry C.	Ohio.	Mathews, John	Pa.
Bonilla, Frederick G.	Mo.	Matteos, Erasmus P.	N. Y.
Bryan, Lewis A.	Texas.	McRea, Thaddeus B.	Iowa.
Bullwinkel, John E.	N. Y.	Mendenhall, Clarence M.	At large.
Burr, Edward	Mo.	Newcomb, Warren P.	At large.
Campbell, Levin H.	Mo.	Newland, William C.	N. G.
Carbaugh, Harvey C.	Ill.	Noonan, William P.	Iowa.
Clay, Matthew, Jr.	Miss.	O'Donnel, Richard L.	Pa.
Cochran, Charles H.	Ohio.	Osgood, Charles H.	Mass.
Collins, Charles L.	At large.	Owen, Herbert A.	Mo.
Copeland, William M.	Ind.	Perkins, Frederick	Me.
Crunkite, Adelbert	Arizona.	Richardson, Victor P.	At large.
Curtis, Henry R.	Ill.	Rickertson, Marion	Texas.
Donohue, Charles H.	N. Y.	Rodman, Samuel, Jr.	Mass.
Dugan, Thomas B.	Mo.	Sanders, Henry P.	Pa.
Edgumbe, Alfred E.	Cal.	Sherman, Henry M.	Mich.
Elliott, Charles P.	S. C.	Spencer, Eugene J.	Mo.
Faunt Le Roy, Hamilton B.	Miss.	Sweitzer, Harry S.	At large.
Fitch, Graham D.	At large.	Stone, Orna P.	Wis.
Fulleton, William J.	Ill.	Stone, William P.	Ark.
Galbraith, Frank W.	Tenn.	Stottler, Victor E.	Conn.
Geary, Woodbridge	Oregon.	Thompson, John P.	Ky.
Gore, George H.	N. Y.	Trout, Charles G.	Wis.
Gilchrist, Albert W.	Florida.	Varney, Ellwood	Me.
Gilman, Howard K.	At large.	Wakeley, Lucius W.	Neb.
Goodman, Charles B.	Cal.	Walsh, Robert D.	Cal.
Granger, Carah N.	Ind.	Waterman, Henry E.	Minn.
Green, James O.	Wis.	Waters, John F.	Penn.
Hill, J. Turner	Va.	West, Barrington K.	Ky.
Holloway, Charles M.	Ohio.	Wilson, Encl J.	Iowa.
Killebrew, William L.	Tenn.	Wittier, George H.	N. Y.
Langdt, William C.	Ohio.	Wood, William E.	At large.
Ledbetter, George W.	Ill.	Young, Richard W.	Utah.
Le Duc, William B.	At large.		

**GEN. STURGIS' COMMAND.**—We refer elsewhere to the columns that have taken the field under Generals Bradley and Merritt. Of the third column organized to look after the Indians on the Dakota and Wyoming frontiers, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says:

The officers to take the field are the colonel, the lieutenant-colonel, two majors, and Companies A, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L, and M, of the 7th Cavalry. The command under Gen. Sturgis will be composed of these troops, and also of Companies C, F, I, and K, of the 1st Infantry, and Companies D and G, of the 11th Infantry, that have already detailed. From this camp the supplies for the entire command will be drawn, and upon it, as a base, will the operations of the cavalry of Gen. Sturgis' command depend. Gen. Terry recommends that Gen. Sturgis' headquarters be established at this camp. Supplies for the camp will be drawn from Fort Abraham Lincoln. It is left to the discretion of Gen. Sturgis to leave at Fort Abraham Lincoln two companies of the 7th Cavalry of his command until the Cheyenne prisoners, now there, shall be removed, and these troops to follow the Bear Butte column as soon as possible. Gen. Terry advises that the cavalry be disposed into scouting parties of such size as the circumstances may render most advantageous, and with them to establish a thorough system of reconnaissance from the camp at Bear Butte in all directions—north, south, east and northwest. On the northwest it will be unnecessary to extend the reconnaissances further than to connect them with those of the troops operating from a camp which has been established by Gen. Crook, of the Department of the Platte, under the instructions of Lieut.-General Sheridan, in the neighborhood of the Big Bend of the Little Missouri river, about eighty miles

northwest of Deadwood. To the north it is recommended that reconnaissances be well pushed, and especially into the region about Slim Buttes, for that is believed to be a favorite rendezvous for hostile Sioux. The eastern and southeastern portion of the Hill regions, and the Bismarck and Fort Pierre roads will also require constant watching. General Sturgis is ordered to concentrate his force at the first indication of the gathering together of any considerable body of hostile Indians, and move speedily to attack them. General Sheridan is also in receipt of a copy of instructions of General Terry to General Nelson A. Miles, in reference to the precautions to be taken by the latter in the district of the Yellowstone, commanded by him, with headquarters at Fort Keogh. General Terry states, under date of June 15, that General Crook has established the camp on the Little Missouri, at Big Bend, already referred to, and the department commander directs General Miles to keep the country southeast of Fort Keogh thoroughly scouted by his troops, with instructions to connect their operations with General Bradley's expedition, which will make a summer camp on the Little Missouri. By the abstracts of orders, it will be seen that the military are intending to make it hot for any hostile bands of Indians that may find their way to the Yellowstone or south of that river. The Black Hills country is to be thoroughly protected from the four points named, that is from the Powder river, the Little Missouri, Bear Butte, and from Fort Keogh, and the first Indian that gets there will climb a tree sure.

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—The *Horns Journal* says:

Idelwild, at Cornwall, on the Hudson, the Idelwild of the poet Willis, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Courtney and their interesting family, was recently enlivened by the presence of a small but distinguished company on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Virginia Courtney and Lieut. S. S. Leach, of the U. S. Army. The ceremony, as described by a correspondent, presented a charming picture. The clergyman, standing in the deep embowered window, the fair bride facing him with her figure partly veiled, the waves of rich lace, which covered her long silken robes, falling gracefully away from her perfect form, the noble figure of the young bridegroom in the uniform of his corps, the fairy-like beauty of the two little maidens attending the bride, the soft rose-laden air of the June afternoon, lazily rippling the lighter tissues of the draperies, and the warbling of the birds, breaking in upon the solemn words of the service—these are the elements of this scene at Idelwild. The bride is distinguished for her ability as a linguist and her varied accomplishments. Lieut. Leach graduated at West Point at the head of a brilliant class in 1875, and was appointed to the Engineer Corps. The best wishes of a large and admirable circle follow this gifted pair.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following despatches have been received during the week:

SILVER CREEK, NEAR CAMP CURRY, ORE., June 25, 1  
VIA BAKER CITY, ORE., June 27.

The following instructions have been sent to Gen. Wheaton: The hostiles increase in number as they advance. At the beginning of the outbreak the Bannocks formed a junction with the disaffected Indians north of them, then with the Plutes under Otis and Egan, near Juniper Lake, and now some Klamaths have joined them here. Some Umatillas have been endeavoring to form a junction with the hostiles; some have succeeded and are now with them. General Howard is of opinion that the hostiles intend to move north, following Silver Creek, striking the nearest route to the south fork of the John Day River, and then up to join with such disaffected Cayuses and other Indians as may be in that vicinity. To provide for this contingency Grover will be sent at once to Walla Walla. The companies of cavalry in the district of Clear Water and those now under Major Sanford, will constitute his command in the field—a total of 240 men. Cos. D, E, H, and I, of the 1st Cavalry, "Sunset", "Trinidad", "Winters", and "Carr's"—and with such additions of infantry and artillery as the district commander may deem proper to assign Major Sanford, with Cos. D and I, 1st Cavalry, will halt near Malheur City, and go into camp on the Willow Creek, till the probability of the Indians going north is determined. If the hostiles move north, Sanford will move his command to join Grover. Bendire will come forward at once with the infantry and artillery battalions now moving forward. I remain for the present with the column to be formed by the junction of Bernard's cavalry command and these infantry and artillery battalions, the entire column to consist of four companies of the 4th Artillery, and seven companies of the 21st Infantry—a total of 480 men, and will follow right after the enemy, whichever way he may turn. Wheaton will keep us informed as to affairs in his district, or anything relating to the hostiles that may be ascertained by him. Should he lose communication with me, the force at McDermitt should, in the event of a northward movement, pass to the railroad, thence by steamer to Walla Walla as fast as possible, with an increase of force, as the Division Commander thinks proper. Possibly it may be best to call for an Eastern regiment. It will be September before it could reach here, but it could reach Wheaton at Lapwai, on the Snake River, Idaho, in two weeks; therefore it had better be sent to him.

Col. Bernard's report has just been received. In substance, he says: "After a march of 500 miles, I attacked the enemy on the 23d. We just charged with pistols and drove the enemy across the slough to a rocky bluff, and then used carbines. They were in overwhelming numbers. The troops withdrew to a good position, having reformed under fire. After the charge we used carbines with good effect. The losses are as follows: Killed, Corporal Peter Grannutinger, Saddler Joseph Schultz, Scout Wm. Myers; wounded, Wm. Marriott, mortally, trumpeter; Louis Fulk, private; Christian Hanson, private; George Foster and two scouts slightly wounded. The conduct of officers and men deserves commendation. All behaved splendidly. About 15 horses were lost in the action. The Indian loss is unknown, but is estimated variously at from 10 to 50. The Indians are estimated at 2,000, men, women, and children; there are 700 fighting men. Shall locate their camp again to-night. They are moving leisurely, being burdened with stock." I arrived in Bernard's camp this morning. His command is in good spirits and health.

HOWARD, Commanding.

SALEM, OREGON, June 28.

To Major-Gen. McDowell, San Francisco:

I have received the following despatch from Linkville, Oregon, dated June 26:

"A portion of the Indians of the Klamath Reservation are hostile. The valley of the Sprague River Valley have been driven off. The settlers of Klamath Basin and Lost River are moving into Linkville. Five settlers of Warner Valley have been murdered. We need protection. The troops at Fort Klamath should not be removed. The Indians east are working this way. Please send arms here, and authorize the enrolment of three companies of mounted militia to protect the settlements of this section and prevent an outbreak of the Indians on the reservations."

"Signed by George Morse, T. W. Hamaker, Quincy A. Brooks, J. S. Forbes, H. M. Thatcher, Louis Lund, S. B. Cranston."

S. F. G. CHADWICK, Governor of Oregon.

CANON CITY, Oregon, June 29.

Our scouting party is surrounded by Indians and are fighting on the South Fork of John Day River. The Indians are pouring into John Day Valley. The military force is not sufficient to protect us and is in the rear of the Indians. There are no troops in our valley. We have but few arms and but little ammunition. Order the State militia immediately to our assistance. Forward arms and ammunition, with an escort, to arm our citizens; raise them at Dalles if you can. Time is precious.

F. C. SELLS, Captain Grant County Home Guards.

A San Francisco despatch of June 28 says: In the recent attack of Major Bernard's command upon the hostile Indians, the latter are reported to have had in the fight 1,500 warriors. The Indians were not aware of the presence of the soldiers, and their stock was unguarded. Major Bernard, addressing his troops, then informed them they were "close to the enemy and could whip them." He charged his men not to retreat;



if they did, he said, they would be shot, and they might as well die by shots fired by savages as otherwise. The soldiers went silently forward and attacked the savage force, which was three times greater. When within five hundred yards of the enemy the order was given to charge. Capt. McGregor's company was near at hand, and they charged also. The savages fled in dismay. Large numbers of them were killed. A single-handed conflict took place between "Bearskin," a Bannock chief, and Sergt. Richmond, of Capt. McGregor's company. The Sergeant finally killed his man. Between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th inst., the hostiles were compelled to retreat. They were pursued by Major Bernard 10 miles. Generals Howard, Downey, and Miles subsequently arrived on the ground, as did, also, Capt. Benner and his company. They are all anxious for a fight. The body of one soldier captured by the Indians was cut up and burned. The Indian camp was destroyed by the troops. Many of the hostiles were wounded. Colonel Perry's company, as well as all the other troops engaged, are reported to have done well.

The following dispatches were received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from C. N. Stowers, Indian Agent, dated respectively June 14 and 20, by mail to Pleasant Valley: "About fifty families report weekly for rations. Our Indians seem very peaceable and declare themselves friendly. More will be in next week. We apprehend no disturbance. A very few may sympathize with the hostiles outside, but they keep it from us. We can't tell when a raid may be made from outside bands, and it is possible some from here might join them. Somebody is urging them to go on the war path, but they remain friendly, and declare they will not fight. We are carefully watching everything." Later he adds: "Seventy-five lodges were here yesterday at the final issue of annuities. 'Ten Days' wishes me to despatch to you that he and his Indians are very friendly, and in case the hostiles come here he will fight with and for us, and if we fail we will die together as friends. An Indian just in from Big Camas says that only ten lodges of hostiles are there, and they had come across Snake River toward Winnemucca Agency. He says the Winnemuccas and others refuse to join the hostiles. Bannock John, who killed the white man, Dempsey, had come to our Indians who were turning back from Camas. 'Ten Days' fears no trouble, nor do I as yet."

The Portland Standard says: "Buffalo Horn, the leader of the Bannocks, acted as a scout under Gen. Howard from Camas Prairie to Henry Lake, when he left on account of the threatening cold, returning to Fort Hall. Buffalo Horn is not the hereditary chief of the Bannock Indians, but is merely a leader among the wild warriors, and is looked up to by them as their Captain. These young bucks have a supreme contempt for the real Chief, whom they speak of sneeringly as an old woman. Buffalo Horn is a small, gracefully-built Indian, with beautiful eyes, not unlike a cross between an eagle's and an antelope's. One side of his long hair is bound round with threads of brown bark, which, resembling a buffalo horn, is probably the occasion of his name. He speaks very little English, but seems to enjoy the society of the whites. Frontiersmen say that the Bannocks are not very brave as a class, and cannot 'hold a candle' to the Nez Percés as fighters. They are closely connected with the Shoshones and Plutes, by marital and other ties, and would probably have their alliance, should their war assume serious proportions."

A Portland despatch states: "A letter just received here from Heppner, Umatilla County, dated June 28, says: 'The Umatilla Indians have put their women and children on the reservation and joined the hostiles. Everybody is expecting a general uprising and prolonged war.'"

#### THE SIOUX COMMISSIONERS.

The Rev. Alfred L. Riggs, for many years missionary at the Santee Agency, Dakota, has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior his acceptance of an appointment as one of the Commissioners to confer with the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Indians regarding their final settlement, where they can earn their support by agriculture and stock-raising. Col. David S. Stanley, of the Twenty-second Infantry, and J. M. Haworth, formerly agent for the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, having previously accepted their appointments, Secretary Schurz, June 28, completed and issued his instructions to the commission. They are directed to convene immediately at Yankton, and proceed without delay to the agencies named, where they are to explain to the Indians in council the purport of the act of Congress and the precise nature of their instructions, the principal points being as follows: The sections of land on the permanent location of these Indians are to be made with their own consent, having in view the requirements of arability, water, timber and accessibility to the Missouri River or the Union Pacific Railroad—the object of first importance being, however, to find a sufficient quantity of good land to allow each head of a family, a person over twenty-one years of age, at least 160 acres. The Commissioners are instructed to explain to the Indians that any location requiring a long wagon transportation will be unprofitable to them, because all the money paid for transportation will come out of the money they would otherwise receive for subsistence. Secretary Schurz, in the course of his instructions, informs the Commissioners that in case the Indians differ with them as to choice of location, they must bear in mind that it is most important to maintain perfect faith with the Indians in the performance of all promises heretofore made, and that this will be the invariable rule of the Government in its treatment of all the Indian tribes. In conclusion, the Commissioners are directed to ascertain and report to the departments what the necessities will be as to agricultural implements, stock, and other facilities to be furnished to them to make them self-supporting.

#### A FIGHT IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 28.—A News special from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, says: "Deputy United States Marshal Merahon, of Fort Smith, Ark., came here after two Indians who were confined with a number of others on the Indian farm three miles from here. On learning his errand, the Indians sang a war song and attacked the Marshal with pistols and bowie knives. Quite a lively fight ensued, during which two of the Indians were killed. It is feared the affair may cause the Comanches to go on the war path."

#### THE MOVEMENTS OF COL. BRADLEY'S COMMAND.

SPEARFISH, D. T., June 18.—A courier has just arrived from Lieut.-Col. Bradley's command, and reports it encamped to-night upon the Belle Fourche River, west of the Wyoming and Dakota boundary, in good health and spirits. Leaving the stage road at Upper Beaver Creek Station, it marched west by Inyou Kara and Sun dance Hill to the source of Red water Creek, and thence north and west through the Bear Lodge region. This is comparatively little known, and has always been considered an Indian stronghold by the miners and settlers in the Black Hills. It is reported to possess innumerable small water courses, a fertile soil, and exceedingly picturesque scenery. It was through this section that the gallant Custer advanced, and his trail is still plainly perceptible. In its very centre, surrounded by rugged rocks and frowning precipices, there rises from an immense basin formed thereby a cumbrous and huge mass of granite, its distinctive feature, and that which gives to its region the name of Bear Lodge—the home of the bears.

The valleys are fragrant with flowers. Game is abundant, but the elk and deer are very shy and retire to the deepest recesses of the forest in this their fawning season. But there are no fish of consequence in any of the streams of this otherwise sportsman's paradise. Two trails, one of tips and one of ponies only, about one week old, had been observed leading north-west toward the Little Missouri.

It is upon this river, probably near its source, that permanent camp will be pitched. Col. Bradley has only halted on the Belle Fourche with his infantry to enable the cavalry under Major Carlton to make a rapid reconnaissance and select the site of the future camp. As these troops pertain to the Department of the Platte, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Crook, the location must be made within the limits of the Territory of Wyoming, to avoid being under the jurisdiction of Gen. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota.

The latter will establish summer camps near Bear Butte, and upon Rapid Creek just outside and east of the Hills. Which party is to build the \$150,000 post of Senator Spencer is a matter of surmise as yet. To the neighborhood of these camps is due the visit to Deadwood of Col. Mike Sheridan, of the Lieut.-General's staff. The cry of the Black Hills has been constant for troops, and the protection would now seem to be ample, unless it proves to be still too remote. Forts Keogh and Custer, the new post of McKinney, Fetterman, and Laramie, Camps Sheridan and Robinson, and the three camps north of the Hills, now present a regular cordon of military stations; and the great Northwest, abandoned by our troops after the Fetterman massacre, is again occupied.

While en route, Acting Assistant Surgeon D. Green, with Col. Bradley's command, was lost, and wandered among the Hills during thirty-six hours before he was found. At night, bonfires were kindled, and in the day-time shots were fired and trumpet-calls sounded for his guidance. When discovered, he was exhausted by exposure and hunger, but soon rallied.

The progress of the column has been unusually slow, because of the rugged nature of the country in many places, and its very moist condition in others. It has rained daily, and almost every stream has had to be bridged. As a result of short marches and the great abundance of most excellent and numerous varieties of grass, the stock is in splendid condition, and ready for a prolonged scout if necessary.

From near Belle Fourche River, D. T., at a later date, June 22, our correspondent writes to the JOURNAL as follows:

"June 1, an expedition under the command of Gen. Bradley, 9th Inf., and composed of four companies 9th Infantry, and five companies of the 3d Cavalry, with twenty wagons and 150 pack mules, left Fort Laramie, W. T., under orders to proceed to the Little Missouri River, there to establish a camp of supplies for scouting parties coming in, to scout from said camp, and to protect the Black Hills from hostile Indians. Our progress so far has been slow, owing to heavy roads and loaded wagons. Leaving Camp Jenny, at the south-western slope of the Black Hills, we have followed the western slope to the Belle Fourche. Here we found the river very high, one night rising fourteen inches. A ford was discovered and the whole command were at work two days fixing the crossing, but the continued rise of the river determined Gen. Bradley to come back some four miles—for grass, wood and water. The latter, as is the case with most streams we have met, is saturated with some mineral. At one place you have alkaline water, at another alum, another gypsum, another tannin, or iron, so you alternate between two extremes. The Belle Fourche River, as one would suppose from the name to be beautiful, is the reverse—the valley a mass of cactus, the bottom mud up to your waist, the water almost black. Some miners came in to-day from the Little Missouri; they report the country as very fine, and what is more important, washings of gold in paying quantities. A stampede from the Black Hills for that country may be expected. People have hesitated going there before, owing to its well-known character as an Indian country—a place of refuge for them after any raids, almost every stream giving evidence of Indian occupation. The country has never

been scouted, hence a place of refuge for the hostiles. Now, this will be changed, and miners and settlers will flock there. Hundreds in Deadwood are only waiting for an opportunity to better their condition. We have the band of the fighting 3d Cavalry with us, and it seems strange to hear the sounds of sweet music in this wilderness. They played for the first time yesterday, and had the effect of stampeding the mule herd; it may soothe the gentle savage, but not the gay and festive mule, than whom the Army has no better or truer friend. We stay here a few days to have our supply train overtake us, and then on to the Little Missouri, perhaps the Eldorado of the West. Dysentery, resulting from the alkali surface waters is prevalent, but every thing is smoothly.

#### GEN. MERRITT'S EXPEDITION.

The expedition under Gen. Merritt, which left Fort McKinney, Wyoming Territory, June 10, is organized as follows: Gen. Wesley Merritt, 5th Cav., Comdg.; Lt. Eben. Swift, 5th Cav., Adjutant; Lt. W. P. Hall, 5th Cav., Quartermaster; Dr. A. J. Gray, A. S. Surg., U. S. A.; Dr. A. P. Frick, A. A. Surg., U. S. A., Medical Officers. 1st Battalion: Maj. V. K. Hart, 5th Cav., Comdg.; Lt. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav., Battalion Adjutant. Co. A: Capt. C. P. Rodgers, 5th Cav., Comdg.; Lt. A. C. Macomb, 4th Inf. Co. B: Capt. R. H. Montgomery, 5th Cav., Comdg. Co. C: Lt. H. J. Goldman, 5th Cav., Comdg. Co. M: Capt. J. B. Babcock, 5th Cav., Comdg.; Lieut. O. H. Watts. 2d Battalion: Capt. S. S. Sumner, 5th Cav., Comdg.; Lt. C. D. Parkhurst, 5th Cav., Battalion Adjutant. Co. D: Lt. J. V. S. Paddock, 5th Cav., Comdg. Co. E: Lt. P. P. Barnard, 5th Cav., Comdg. Co. F: Capt. J. Scott Payae, 5th Cav., Comdg.; Lt. S. A. Cherry, 5th Cav. Co. K: Capt. A. E. Woodson, 5th Cav., Comdg.; Lt. F. W. Foster, 5th Cav.

In addition to these troops, are fifteen Arapahoe scouts under charge of Frank Guard, two pack trains under Asst.

## THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'dr-in-Chief

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN W. HOGG, Chief Clerk.

#### BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.  
NAVIGATION—Captain William D. Whiting.  
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.  
ORDNANCE—Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers.  
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.  
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G., Geo. F. Cutter.  
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.  
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Haaby.

#### FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy.  
ASIAN STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.  
PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral G. R. P. Rodgers.  
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Edw. T. Nicholas.  
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

#### FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.  
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Commodore Foxhall A. Parker.

#### COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.

Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Navy-yard, Mare Island.  
Commodore Wm. F. Spicer, " Boston, Mass.  
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, " New York.  
Commodore John C. Febiger, " Washington, D.C.  
Commodore J. Blakely Crighton, " Norfolk, Va.  
Commodore Pierce Crosby, " League Island, Penn.  
Commodore John Guest, " Portsmouth, N. H.  
Captain George E. Belknap, " Pensacola, Fla.  
Commodore D. McNeill Fairfax, " New London.

#### COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Co'onel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Alliance was at Malaga, Spain, June 13.

The Swatara arrived at Boston on the 29th June.

CAPTAIN Wm. B. REMEY, of the Marine Corps, has been detailed for duty in the Navy Department as Acting Judge Advocate.

REAR-ADMIRAL C. R. P. RODGERS left Annapolis on the 30th June for San Francisco, to take command of the Pacific Station.

The Gettysburg broke her shaft, and has been telegraphed to prepare to proceed to New York under sail. She was at Alexandria on the 28th June.

MR. H. G. B. FISHER, late Secretary to Rear-Admiral LeRoy, arrived at his home in North Adams, Mass., on the 23d June.

PASSED ASST. SURG. A. C. HEFFINGER is to be married to Miss Fannie Pickering, the daughter of Commodore C. W. Pickering, at St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H., on July 11.

On the 1st July, at New York, Rear Admiral S. D. TRENCHARD hauled down his flag from the Powhatan and hoisted it on the Plymouth. The Powhatan, on the same day, proceeded to the Navy Yard for the purpose of receiving new boilers.

The Wyoming arrived at Southampton, England, June 17, having left the Seine the day previous. She left Rouen June 15, and anchored near Quilleboeuf during night. She crossed the bar the next morning without difficulty. She expected to sail from Southampton for Washington on the 25th June.

The following officers reported for duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard July 1: Surgeon G. S. Beardslee; Chief Engineer H. L. Snyder; and Chief Engineer C. E. DeValin to the Colorado. Paymaster E. Stewart will leave New York Station for Mare Island on the 10th inst.

REAR-ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. Navy, was nominated by the President and confirmed by the



Senate as a Commissioner relative to the cost of the removal of the Naval Observatory, to act in conjunction with Colonel John G. Barnard, U. S. Army, and Leonard Whiting, agreeably to the requirements of an act of Congress passed at the late session.

The *Ponchatran* arrived at Brooklyn Navy Yard July 2. Her old boilers will be taken out at once, and the new ones will be in place and her repairs completed about Sept. 1. The engineering department of the ship will make the disconnections and connections in replacing the old boilers, thus making the repairs much more economical than they would be otherwise.

The repairs on the *Richmond* are going on. Her boilers were placed in her some time since, and she will have her screw in place next week. She is all coppered, and will probably get out of the dock by the 15th prox. A visitor seeing the inscription "commenced May 29th, 1827," on the dry dock, gravely informed her companion that the ship was commenced at that date. It is understood that Capt. Benham will command the *Richmond*.

The *Herald's* correspondent in Malta telegraphs that the *Gettysburg* reached Benghazi—a seaport town of Barca, in Northern Africa, situated on the Gulf of Sidra, 420 miles east northeast of Tripoli, June 15th. Since her arrival 700 soundings have been taken, and several important discoveries have been made. These discoveries are chiefly in the nature of dangers to navigation in the Gulf of Sidra, the discovery of which will be of the greatest advantage to sailors. All on board the *Gettysburg* are well.

The entire construction department of the Boston yard was suspended Saturday, June 22. Work was resumed July 1st. Work in these departments was nearly suspended at the Portsmouth and Norfolk yards, to be resumed at the same date. In obedience to orders from the Navy Department Commodore Wm. F. Spicer relieved Commodore Foxhall A. Parker of the command of the Navy Yard at Boston on June 25th. The usual salutes were fired, but owing to the illness of Commodore Spicer there were no public ceremonies. The officers of the station called at the house of the Commodore at the time appointed, but were excused. Commodore Parker left the same evening for Annapolis. The following is a list of officers on duty at the Boston Navy Yard and Station, June 26, 1878: Commodore Wm. F. Spicer, Commandant; Capt. E. Y. McCauley, Executive Officer; Commander B. B. Taylor, Dept. Yards and Docks, Ordnance and Navigation Officer; Commander O. A. Batcheller, Equipment and Recruiting; Lieutenant Commanders, C. E. Clark, Geo. T. Davis, N. Mayo Dyer, Geo. F. F. Wilde; Lieutenants, W. A. Morgan, Hamilton Perkins; Mates, John Griffin, Wm. Tenney; Medical Inspector, Wm. T. Hord; P. A. Surgeon, D. Dickinson; Pay Inspector, Richard Washington, Inspector Provisions, etc.; Paymaster, F. H. Swan; Chaplain, G. A. Crawford; Chief Engineers, J. W. King and Edward Farmer; P. A. Engineers, G. M. L. Maccarty and A. Price; Naval Constructors, S. H. Pook and R. W. Steele; Boatswains, J. B. Aiken, A. Mack; Gunners, W. Wilson (magazine), M. T. Dutcher, M. K. Henderson; Carpenter, John A. Dixon, Thos. P. Smith; Sailmaker, J. E. Crowell (Weigher Yard Scales); Civil Engineer, U. S. G. White; Purchasing and Disbursing Paymaster, Pay Director, C. J. Emery; Asst. Paymaster, H. R. Smith. Receiving Ship *Wabash*: Captain R. Chandler, Commanding; Lieut. Com., Mortimer L. Johnson, Executive Officer; Lieutenants, A. S. Snow, Wm. P. Randall, N. J. K. Patch; Mates, C. J. Bibber, W. W. Beck; Surgeon, W. K. Scofield; P. A. Surgeon, H. P. Harvey; Asst. Surgeon, F. Anderson; Paymaster, James Hoy; P. A. Engineer, J. Van Horenburg; Chaplain, D. H. Tribon; 1st Lieut. U. S. M. C., I. H. Washburne; Boatswain, —; Gunner, W. A. Ferrier; Carpenter, N. H. Jenkins; Sailmaker, G. C. Boerum; Nitro Depot, Malden, Mass.: Lieut. O. W. Farnholt. Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.: Medical Director, Samuel Jackson; Surgeon, J. Hugg; Asst. Surgeons, D. O. Lewis, E. Norfleet. Marine Barracks: Lieut. Col. James H. Jones; Captains, P. C. Pope, W. Wallace; 1st Lieut., S. Mercer; 2d Lieut., W. F. Spicer.

**CADET MIDSHIPMEN.**—The following is a list of the candidates who successfully passed the examination for admission to the Naval Academy as Cadet Midshipmen, viz.:

E. A. Anderson.....	N. C. F. F. E. Ledeman.....	Mich.
S. Ashby.....	Ky. A. B. Legare.....	S. C.
J. J. Blandin.....	Ala. C. Martin.....	L. A.
E. W. Dalrymple.....	Iowa. L. Nixon.....	Va.
H. H. Kanes.....	Mass. P. H. Philbin.....	Md.
W. R. M. Field.....	Va. T. C. Prince.....	Ohio.
L. L. Gwyn.....	Miss. H. Rankin.....	Ariz.
W. T. Gray.....	N. C. C. B. Reynolds.....	Kan.
C. F. Hepp.....	Mo. T. B. Smith.....	Neb.
J. A. Horst.....	Ala. E. W. Sutphen.....	N. Y.
H. L. Jayne.....	Miss. W. B. Whittlesey.....	N. Y.
H. H. Kenkel.....	Minn. S. S. Wood.....	N. Y.

**AS ACT Relative to Examinations for Promotions in the Navy.** Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter in the examination of officers in the Navy for promotion, no fact which occurred prior to the last examination of the candidate whereby he was promoted, which has been inquired into and decided upon, shall be again inquired into, but such previous examination, if approved, shall be conclusive, unless such fact continuing shows the unfitness of the officer to perform his duties at sea.

Sec. 2. The President of the United States may, in cases wherein the rule herein prescribed has been violated, order and direct the re-examination of the same.

Approved June 13, 1878.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

#### ORDERED

JUNE 27.—Assistant Paymaster Hiram E. Drury, to the Speedwell, at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 3d July.

JUNE 28.—Lieutenant Commander Philip H. Cooper, to duty on the Coast Survey.  
Professors Wm. Harkness and Simon Newcomb, Commander Wm. T. Sampson, Lieutenants E. W. Sturdy and C. G. Bowman, to Creston, Wyoming; Professor E. H. Holden and Lieutenant Samuel W. Very, to Central City, Colorado, and Professors J. R. Eastman and Asaph Hall, to Pueblo, Colorado, to observe the eclipse of the sun, July 29, and when concluded to return and resume their respective duties. Meantime Professor Harkness has been ordered to New York on special duty connected with the fitting out of the expeditions to observe the eclipse, and on its completion will return to Washington and resume his regular duties.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. H. Terrill, to the Naval Laboratory at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. M. Martin, to the Navy-yard, League Island, on the 1st August.

Chief Engineer Charles E. De Valin, to duty on board the receiving ship Colorado, at New York.

Gunner Thomas H. Fortune, to duty on board the Plymouth, at New York.

#### DETACHED.

JUNE 27.—Mate James A. Smith, from the Tallapoosa, and ordered to the Speedwell on the 3d July.

JUNE 28.—Ensign Chas. M. McCartney, from the receiving vessel *Passaic* on the 20th June, and ordered to duty at the Hydrographic Office on the 1st July.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Thos. A. Streets, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan, per steamer of July 16 from San Francisco, Cal.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. C. Drennan, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, on the reporting of his relief and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Chief Engineer Henry L. Snyder, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to duty in charge of engineer's stores at the Navy-yard, New York.

Chief Engineer E. S. De Luce, from duty in charge of engineer's stores at the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner Moses A. Lane, from the Plymouth, and placed on waiting orders.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED

To Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard, commanding North Atlantic Station, for three weeks from July 5.

To Commander A. R. Yates, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, from July 6 until August 1.

To Commander John R. Bartlett, attached to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, for the month of July.

To Surgeon Joseph Hugg, attached to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., for two weeks from July 6.

To Lieutenant A. G. Paul for fifteen days from July 1, and on its expiration to report for duty on board the *Swatara*.

To Lieutenant Albert Ross, commanding the *Wyandotte*, at Washington, for one month from July 5.

To Mate Frank Haller, attached to the receiving ship *St. Louis*, at League Island, for two weeks from July 3.

#### COMMISSIONED.

Captain Richard L. Law, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Department of the Navy, with the relative rank of Commodore, from July 1, 1878.

#### DELAY DEPARTURE.

Surgeon Wm. J. Simon has been authorized to delay his departure from Philadelphia to join the *Vandalia* until the sailing of the steamer of the 11th July.

#### RESIGNED.

Ensign John W. Beane, to take effect June 30, 1878.

#### PROMOTED.

Midshipman John A. Sherman to be an Ensign in the Navy from September 8, 1878.

#### CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

Captain H. A. Bartlett, U. S. Marine Corps, has been granted permission to change his official station for duty to New York city until November 1.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Colonel C. G. McCawley, commandant of the Marine Corps, for thirty days from July 5.

### LESSONS FROM THE AMERICAN NAVAL WAR.

In the lecture by Rear-Admiral R. V. Hamilton, C.B., of the English Navy, to which we recently referred, he arrived at the following conclusions:

"1. Shell must be the rule against forts and unarmored vessels, solid shot the exception. Shell demoralizes where it does not penetrate. If the men of the *Tennessee* were blinded by the blaze from the explosion of 9-in. and 11-in. smooth bore shells, the probability is the explosion of 10-in. and 9-in. rifle shells, with bursting charges of 27lb. and 20lb. of powder, must have considerable effect on ironclads, even if they do not penetrate. In my opinion, founded on these facts, our present establishment of shell is quite insufficient for the demands that will be made on it; except for special circumstances, solid shot should not be used.

"2. In attacking forts under weigh, very close order must be kept. Farragut, passing Vicksburg, remarks: 'If the ships had kept in close order, in all probability they would have suffered less, as the fire of the whole fleet would have kept the enemy from his guns a longer space of time, and when at his guns his fire would have been more distracted.'

"3. If hydrography permits, pass and repass the forts at various distances previously arranged, by which your own time-luses can be fitted, while the enemy will have difficulty in getting your range; ships not to follow in each other's wake. As at Port Royal, where the fleet escaped damage, while at Fort Donaldson and Grand Gulf, where they could not vary their distance, they suffered considerably.

"4. A powerful ironclad navy, with numerous vessels of light draft, ought in time to capture forts isolated from the main land and unable to get in fresh troops, as was the case at Hatteras, Port Royal, Island No. 10, New Orleans, and other places not mentioned here.

"5. Water defences with an army in rear can only be taken by a combined army and navy attack, as Vicksburg, Fort Hudson, and others.

"6. A good corps of surveyors is essential, as Porter reports, and as our practical experience also tells us.

"7. In all coast defences against ships, naval officers should be consulted on the position of the fort. Porter says: 'Had the Engineer Whiting known anything of the hydrography of the outer bar (at Wilmington), he would have placed Fort Fisher a mile inside where he did, where it would have been unassailable by ships, and have equally commanded the approaches.' Captain Bridge, in a paper on 'Naval Attack on Fortresses,' mentions, from his own knowledge, a case of a fort in the Baltic built specially against ships which was attacked by one of ours from a position where scarcely a gun could be trained against her. At this present moment, the defences of some of our important colonial seaports have been settled by two eminent officers of the Royal Engineers. It is certain that, if attacked, the officers of that corps will not have to defend them, while it is more than probable the navy may. I may be mistaken, but I do not hear of any naval authority having been consulted as to their position; none were on the Commission.

"8. Capt. Bridge has pointed out, as I also gather from this paper, that at the outbreak of a war the maritime defences will probably be in a backward condition, and that therefore the sooner an attack is made on them the better prospect is there of their being reduced, 'and that an enterprising enemy has the chance of unpreparedness on the part of the defence, if on his side he lose no time.' On this point we may take a lesson from the Russians, who are preparing privateers to prey on our commerce; and they may succeed at first, but their career will soon be over; our defence will become too strong."

### EX-PAYMASTER GENERAL WATMOUGH.

THE Secretary of the Navy authorizes the publication of the following letter:

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1878.

Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: On my return home I find that ex-Paymaster General Watmough, United States Navy, in violation of the regulations prohibiting the publishing of official matters without authority, has lately published in the press a denial and denunciation of the statements contained in a publication of a few days since in the newspapers, which he terms and accepts as a "report" of mine "to the Secretary of the Navy." That publication, as you know, sir, was very different from my official report, and was published without my knowledge, privity or consent. It was evidently hastily made up of parts thereof, and all out of their proper connections and contexts, and with sundry errors and omissions—notably, my repeated statements in extenuation of Mr. Watmough's misdoings and certain of Mr. Watmough's explanatory letters, which I was careful and anxious to secure to him the benefit of. Moreover, Mr. Watmough repeatedly misquotes even this bundle of a "report," and then proceeds to deny and denounce the same as false and groundless.

I was careful to state facts as they were, simply, and to use the very identical language of the official records, letters and testimony before the naval committees; of yourself, sir, and of officers, among whom was General Watmough himself, he himself having acknowledged and sworn to much that I state in my report, I had to set down facts and language precisely as I found them. I readily acknowledge that I may have erred in some particulars—I am human and, therefore, fallible—but I do not know wherein I have erred. And I will say further, that no man will or can be more truly glad than I shall be should Mr. Watmough's case be made to appear other than I have stated it according to the records, etc., and I shall be the first to acknowledge it and to help to undo any wrong that may have been done him.

If Mr. Watmough invites higher official inquiry into his administration of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing I think he is quite entitled to it; and I earnestly hope, sir, that you will accord it in justice to him as well as to the Government, and to, respectfully your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. LOOKER,

Pay Director United States Navy and General Inspector of Pay Corps.

\* You several times told me of your suspending General Watmough's orders, and his failure to obey concerning one of the same; about his unauthorized increase of prices, and finally the enforced resignation of General Watmough because of these things, etc.

ONE of the contributors to the fund for a testimonial to Mr. Thos. Nast, writes as follows: "We have been rather late with our subscription, but trust it may arrive in time to be incorporated with the fund which seems to be slowly arriving at a respectable figure, but which is not yet by any means as large as an Army testimonial to such a man should be. Mr. Nast's services to, and friendship for, the Army, were purely gratuitous, and undoubtedly without hope of, or desire for, reward; and the officer who conceived the idea of a testimonial deserves credit for having made it possible for us to show our appreciation of the same. The Army, however, should not do things by halves, and our gratitude as well as our generosity will be measured by the amount subscribed. Therefore I venture to hope that those who from inattention have so far failed to donate their mite, may lose no more time in doing so, and that the testimonial may be in keeping with the established character of the Army for generosity." [We may add that Messrs. Tiffany and Co. have commenced work upon the vase which is the testimonial decided upon. We have not hastened them with the work, however, hoping that the receipt of additional subscriptions would justify some enlargement of the design before the vase was finally completed. The receipts thus far amount to \$724, whereas \$1,000 could very properly be expended upon the design chosen.—*Ed. JOURNAL.*]



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Sailing from Pier foot of Canal street, North River.  
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Steamship CRESCENT CITY ..... Tuesday, July 9.  
Connecting for Central and South America.  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA:  
Steamship CITY OF PEKING ..... Wednesday, July 10.  
Steamship CITY OF TOKIO ..... Saturday, Aug. 3.  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SANDWICH ISLANDS  
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND:  
Steamship CITY OF NEW YORK ..... Monday, July 8.  
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office,  
8 Bowling Green, New York.

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Great Reduction of Terms in the Celebrated  
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Even more favorable terms may be made, where two or more  
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REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.  
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and Lady, Washington, D. C.;  
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General  
Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. J. N. Palmer, U. S. Army;  
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. F. Graham, U. S. Army;  
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral  
Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

### CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

To avoid imposition, purchasers of Waltham watches will  
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dangerous service on the frontier, but likewise on the  
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congratulate General Nickerson, and all who are  
rejoicing in his success, upon his appointment to a  
position which he will fill with credit to himself and  
with honor to the military service in which he has  
already won high standing as a gentleman and enviable  
distinction as a soldier."

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### THE BANNOCK WAR.

THE official and other despatches which we have  
published from time to time regarding the new  
hostilities in Idaho, tell their own story, so far as  
concerns the actual operations hitherto conducted.  
But there are some facts and conclusions outside of  
these despatches which merit public attention.

The first Bannock outbreak occurred two or three  
days after Mr. HEWITT announced in Congress,  
among his "tests" for the expediency of Army re-  
duction, that "it is pretty safe to assume that we are  
to have no more great Indian wars." Its origin, how-  
ever, goes back fully a twelvemonth, if not more.  
When Chief JOSEPH took the war-path, last summer,  
it was feared that the Bannocks would join him,  
because it was well recognized that they had griev-  
ances, as well as he. Indeed he sent runners to them;  
and when some of their warriors from the Fort Hall  
agency rigged themselves out in full array of paint  
and feathers, it was thought questionable on which  
side they would fight. Eventually they fought on  
ours. Or, rather, a small band of them joined Gen.  
GIBBON, after the battle of Big Hole, and, under the  
stimulus of a promise that they should have the  
horses they might pick up from JOSEPH, they started  
off in pursuit of the latter. They did not, however,  
attack him, nor even reach him; and their assistance  
was chiefly confined to some needless scalping of  
dead Nez Percés, which only brought an undeserved  
discredit to our troops, while being not of the slight-  
est use. Bannock scouts, nevertheless, were em-  
ployed by our forces, last year, and among the special  
acknowledgments of Gen. HOWARD for services ren-  
dered him in his Nez Percés operations we find those  
to "BUFFALO HORN, the young Bannock chief"—the  
same who this year has led the hostiles. In previous  
hostilities with the Sioux and Piutes, Gen. CROOK  
had found the Bannocks useful allies.

The grievances under which the Bannocks suffered  
last year, as this, were wholly of civilian, not mili-  
tary origin. This has been acknowledged by the  
Indian Bureau. The tribe of Bannocks is scattered  
over a large extent of country. Their principal re-  
servation is at Fort Hall, Idaho, where they and the  
Shoshones are united, and make together about 1600  
souls, much the smaller part, however, being Ban-  
nocks. At Lemhi, further north in Idaho, and nearer  
Montana, is a Bannock reservation. A third is on  
Wind River, Wyoming.

So long ago as winter before last, the Fort Hall  
Bannocks had been half starved, either by the  
failure of Congress to make suitable appropriations  
for them or else by mismanagement of supplies. The  
Indians properly belonging here, as we have said,  
number about 1,600—Bannocks, 648; Shoshones,  
954—total, 1,612. Their agent, in furnishing these  
numbers in his last annual report, says that the

rations were totally insufficient, during the preceding  
winter, and that despite the fact that he issued only  
half rations all along, he was obliged, in early spring,  
to cut them off altogether, except for the few families  
of agency farmers, and for the aged and decrepit.  
Thus, he says, over a thousand Indians at his agency  
alone were thrown on their own resources, in an incle-  
ment season, and in a country without game. He  
says that many came to him, and, with tears in their  
eyes, implored food, declaring that their children  
were crying for bread; and he adds that though he  
knew this to be the fact, he had nothing to give  
them. Nevertheless he reports that their conduct,  
taken altogether, was admirable, considering their  
provocations; and we have seen that these failures  
to properly ration them did not prevent their war-  
riors from acting in alliance with us last year. If the  
appropriations for the Fort Hall agency be divided  
by the number of Indians, the quotient will represent  
about \$15 per head, a year, or about four cents a day.  
There must be allowances for several hundred chron-  
ically absent Bannocks; and, besides, it is known  
that the few Bannock farmers raised a good many  
thousand bushels of wheat and vegetables last year.  
In addition, the hunting and fishing of the Indians  
supplied them with the larger part of their sustenance.  
Nevertheless, the facts recounted by Agent DANIEL-  
SON show that the Government was at fault in making  
insufficient appropriations; on whose shoulders the  
fault lies, we leave the Indian Bureau and Congress  
to determine. But it is to be noticed that, despite  
the appeal of the Fort Hall agent, so long ago, no steps  
were taken to correct the evil or even to prepare for  
its inevitable results. Another winter followed, with  
the same lack of food, and when, in April last, a few  
weeks before the outbreak of hostilities, military  
authorities visited the Bannocks at the Fort Hall  
agency, they were told by the Indians that the rations  
nominally issued for seven days were gone on the  
fourth. There is hardly any doubt, therefore, that  
the civil management of the Indians has brought on  
this war. Suffering and irritated, the Bannocks and  
Eshoshones have long taken the habit of absenting  
themselves from their reservations, and have been  
tempted to commit reprisals on white settlers and  
travellers for the failure of the Government to keep  
good faith with them and to properly provide for them.

At the Lemhi Agency, not only has the same in-  
sufficiency of rations prevailed, but in addition there  
have long been complaints against the agents. Some  
time since, a new agent was sent to this agency, and  
hopes of improvement were expressed. But present-  
ly it was complained that this new agent was ship-  
ping agency goods back to his home in the States.  
Technically he had the right to do this, and to  
"charge himself" with them; but the practical re-  
sult was that the goods did not come to the Indians  
at the time intended. It is true that these supplies,  
so used, were not food; but they were goods pre-  
sumably desired by the Indians. Besides, it aroused  
distrust and dissatisfaction to find that an agent  
should be able to make it profitable to have goods  
bought in the East, and transported at much expense  
to that distant region, carried back again to the  
States, to his own home, and there charged to him at  
their full price. It is possible that some sectarian  
prejudices, which are so often hurtful to our dealings  
with Indians, may have stimulated the feeling against  
the agent. At any rate, the fact was that the Ban-  
nocks at Lemhi became as distrustful and discon-  
tented as at Fort Hall, and perhaps more so. Their  
location is not a good one at best, for hunting pur-  
poses, and the failure to provide them with sufficient  
rations and an agent to their fancy, soon drove num-  
bers of them off. Last year the absence of the Lemhi  
Bannocks from their reservation aroused the fear of  
the neighboring settlers, who, foreseeing what has  
actually occurred, began to build stockades for their  
protection, and called upon the military authorities  
to confine the Lemhi Bannocks to their reservation.  
The commanding officer of Fort Ellis, Montana, sent  
word to the chief, TEN DAY, to come to the Fort.  
He complied, and told a very pitiable story of vio-  
lations of trust and government outrages in regard to  
annuities. TEN DAY had claimed to be a strong friend  
of the whites; he received some supplies for his im-  
mediate wants, from the fort, and was sent back with  
his band, under escort, to the reservation.

It was, nevertheless, very evident, that the hitherto



friendly Bannocks were ripe for revolt. A number of them managed, about the middle of May, to assemble on Big Camas prairie, and with them came several Indians of smaller bands in that section. Soon after, some of the more reckless Indians, probably young bucks, began to raid on cattle; then the stage routes were attacked; the doubtful threw in their fortunes with the desperate, feeling that the die had been cast, and so the war began.

The promptness with which our small available force was collected, the vigor with which it pressed against the hostiles, and the success with which Capt. BERNARD, with four companies of cavalry, including his own, struck them at Curry Creek, have been recorded in the despatches. We wish to point out only one further matter in regard to the conduct of the Army, namely, that while the utmost energy in striking the Bannocks has been used, the first efforts of our officers were to make peace, if possible, without resort to a campaign. We mention this so that it may be fully noted that the first impulse of the Army officers was to avoid, and not to wage war, if it could be done wisely and honorably. But the evident determination of the hostiles to fight made a different course inevitable, and now the Army will no doubt do itself credit in this war as in all that have preceded it.

The officers' quarters on Governor's Island, N. Y. Harbor, are beautifully situated, overlooking the bay. In the rear of each house is a kitchen garden, henry, etc., and in front there is an extended lawn, common to all and elegantly preserved. In order to accommodate the increased number of officers with families, some new houses are to be erected, the foundations for which are already laid and the material for construction upon the ground. As to the headquarters, on the contrary, chosen for the Dept. of Dakota, the *Pioneer Press* says: "Fort Saelling is by no means a prepossessing place for the residence of Army officers and their families. The buildings were constructed about sixty years ago, and they are dark, damp, ill-ventilated and utterly devoid of the most ordinary comforts and conveniences. Besides, there are but three or four rooms at present available for occupation at all, and these are utterly unfit either for the abode of the officers or for the transaction of the immense business which devolves upon them. New quarters are being constructed for a regimental staff and for the company officers of a regiment, but these are not yet completed. If the order of removal is peremptorily carried into effect, requisitions will probably be made upon the Government for tents, and the officers will have to go into camp on the parade ground at the fort, or upon the adjacent reservation. The necessity for such haste will not be very apparent, when it is known that the rental paid by the general Government for all its offices, warehouses, commissary depots and other buildings does not exceed \$12,000 a year, while the expenses of transacting the enormous general business of the Department six miles away from St. Paul will be immensely greater, to say nothing of the inconvenience to be endured by the officers of the Army, and the hundreds of people who daily have relations with the headquarters of the Department. There are absolutely no quarters there for Gen. Terry and his officers; none at all for the clerks and employees of headquarters; none for the necessary officers of headquarters. But there the headquarters are ordered. The order is an absurdity. It is equivalent to an order to Gen. Terry and his staff to either camp out in tents, or to huddle two or three families together in little quarters of three or four rooms each and crowd some twenty officers into the accommodations for six."

In a speech made during the closing hours of Congress the Hon. Chas. Foster, of the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill, said: "By accident I happened to be out of the Hall when the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hewitt) made the report from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill. I desired to express my dissent from some portions of the bill, and to say that I agreed to the Conference report for the purpose of getting an Army bill passed. Some of its provisions will turn out to be absolutely ludicrous when they are executed. For instance, the General of the Army is left without a horse, while a lieutenant of the Marine Corps in the same city is entitled to two horses. Again, an officer in the

mounted artillery is not allowed a horse, while all the privates are mounted. What a beautiful spectacle Democratic reform has brought about! As witness the drilling of mounted cavalry with all the officers on foot. To bring about this reform required the uninterrupted labor of the chairman of the Military Committee for three years, aided by my accomplished (in the art of war) friend from New York (Mr. Hewitt) and at least three caucuses of the entire Democratic party of the House. I did not believe in the reduction of salary as proposed in the bill. On this question of salaries I feel now, as I have often expressed myself before, that I cannot go into that question until we as members of Congress are ready to reduce our own salaries. Our reformers as yet do not propose to reduce their own salaries, but are at all times ready to reduce others."

The following plan for the International Rifle Military Match has been submitted to the N. R. A. by the Committee, Messrs. Wingate, Waters and Wylie, embodying the suggestions received by them from the extensive correspondence they have had with riflemen from all sections of the United States and Canada, no letters from Europe having been received as yet: The match to be at 200, 500 and 600 yards; position, standing at 200; any with head toward the target at 500 and 600 yards; weapon, any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or Government. No restrictions as to ammunition. Open to teams of twelve from each of the three Divisions of the Regular Army (i. e., Atlantic, Pacific and Missouri), and to a like team from the Navy, the National Guard of each State and Territory, including the District of Columbia; and from the Militia or Volunteers and the Regular Army of each of the Provinces of Canada, and from England, Ireland, Scotland, and each of the other Provinces of Great Britain, and all other countries—a separate team being allowed from both volunteers and regulars where the two organizations are distinct. Members of each team to be officers or enlisted men of the organization, to represent and to be active members thereof. Entrance fee one dollar per man. Prizes to be as follows: First. A suitable trophy to be shot for annually at Creedmoor or such other range as may be selected by the N. R. A., and to be held during the year by the head of the organization whose team may win it, and to be returned at the expiration thereof to the N. R. A. Second. A suitable badge to be presented to each member of the winning team. Third. Such money prizes as the association can afford.

The suggestion has come to us that a wrong inference may be drawn from the leading article in our last issue, as to the exact legal operation of the *posse comitatus* clause in the Army Bill. We did not desire any inference to be drawn on that point, because our purpose in those remarks was simply to reply to some of the hostile insinuations made during the Congressional debate, implying that the Army had last summer thrust itself, or been thrust forward, for use in local riots, without need, and perhaps against the wish of local authorities. The truth is that the chief part of the debate on this point ran off upon side issues, and served as an escape-valve for some exceedingly unjust reflections. The conviction we desired to express was, that to whatever extent this present law (or any law may decrease the liability of the Army to be called upon in suppressing local disturbances which can be suppressed by other means, the Army will be quite as thankful therefor as Congress seemed to be, for such duty is not a covetable one. But exactly how this new law will affect the Army we hope to show in a future issue.

CONGRESS having loosened the purse-strings, the Army and Navy Registers have made their appearance at last: so much out of date that they read like a last year's almanac. This is of little account, however, to subscribers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, who will find the changes made since the 31st of December last reported in its columns from week to week. Does it occur to those interested in the Army and Navy to always remember, by the way, how lost and unhappy they would be without the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL?

OF the new edition of Chief Engineer King's Report on European ships-of-war, the *Naval and Military Gazette* says: "Much new matter has been added to this edition, and it may fairly be said of it that nowhere else in such small compass can such information be obtained. Full accounts of the navies of every Power are given, the different types of ves-

sels being described, and in addition we have a description of Herr Krupp's establishment, accounts of torpedo warfare and the latest improvements in the same; of torpedo boats; of compound engines, marine boilers, as well as a mass of other information. We hope to see an English edition of this work printed, for though it possesses no claims to originality, it possesses the merit of being the most complete account we have in one view of all the navies of the world by a most competent writer."

FITZ JOHN PORTER, in his address to the Court at West Point, reviewed his life from his entrance into the Military Academy in 1845: his career in the Mexican war, enumerating the battles in which he participated; his subsequent five years' service in command of West Point; during the Kansas troubles and as chief of staff to General Albert Sidney Johnston in Utah; his first duties in the civil war in the inspection of the defenses of Charleston; to his suspension from command, court-martial and dismissal from the service. He then spoke of his frequent appeals for justice, which were never refused but never granted, and concluded as follows:

A third of a century has rolled over my head since, as a boy, I quitted these halls, having demonstrated my fitness to serve my country. Now, a man struck down by an undeserved sentence in the height of my military career, while years of honorable service lay before me, I return to this spot, and shall demonstrate before you that I am not unworthy the name I was born to.

CONGRESS having adjourned, we this week publish a full text of the Army appointments, promotions, etc., confirmed by the Senate during the session just closed. It does not include the appointments of graduates of the Military Academy, which have not yet been made.

THE reports received by the Naval Court of Inquiry concerning the sinking of the *Grosser Kurfurst* all tend to prove that the catastrophe was occasioned by the quartermaster at the helm of the *König Wilhelm* not obeying the order of the navigating officer then in charge of that ship, Lieut. Oscar Clausa. According to an informant of the *Bresen Zeitung*, presumably an eye-witness, a steam valve blew up on board the *Grosser Kurfurst*, creating a panic among her officers and crew. The captain of the *König Wilhelm* perceived that something was wrong, and bore down to the assistance of his colleague, when the controlling gear of his own engines broke, and he was unable to stop in time to avoid a collision. *Broad Arrow* says: "The loss of the *Grosser Kurfurst* was mainly due to the steering apparatus of the *König Wilhelm* becoming inoperative. The latter vessel is fitted with the balanced rudder, which at the time she was built was universally adopted in the ironclads of the Royal Navy, but were abandoned for a very similar reason to that which caused the *König Wilhelm* to run into her consort. The power required to turn the balanced rudder is comparatively small, and the rapidity with which it affects the movement of the vessel is very great. Indeed, so much is a vessel affected by its revolution, that great difficulty was experienced in manœuvring with it when under sail. While steaming, the vessel is more under control, but even then very small angles of rudder suffice for sudden changes of the vessel's direction. Unfortunately, the steering gear broke down at a time when the rudder was over to starboard, and as a consequence the vessel at once proceeded in a circular orbit with that direction. The *Grosser Kurfurst* is fitted with the ordinary rudder, which did not produce such a rapid change of direction. The vessels were, unhappily, steaming in close order, and collision was the work of a moment. The divers report that the hole in the *Grosser Kurfurst's* side is about twenty feet long, but not more than four feet across in the widest part. This fact, coupled with the nature of the damage sustained by the ram and bow of the *König Wilhelm*, points indisputably to the nature of the blow which the latter inflicted. It appears that it was at an angle of about forty-five degrees the ram entered the sunken ship's thin skin plating. The latter was steaming about nine or ten knots at the time, and her momentum was consequently enormous. The inertia of the *König Wilhelm* was opposed to it, and plating, about five-eighths of an inch in thickness, stiffened with bracket frames at intervals of four feet, had to bear the brunt of the conflict. This combination of thin plates and angle irons was, however, sufficient to disable the formidable wrought iron ram of the *König Wilhelm*. Not only was the latter torn from the framework to which it was attached, but even the massive forging was itself broken in two places."



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## THE QUESTION OF EQUIPMENT.

COLONEL BRACKETT'S OPINION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

There seems to be a good deal of difference of opinion in regard to doing away with the sabre and bayonet in our Army, and the General commanding has asked for the opinions of officers on this subject. It appears to me that we ought to be required to drill in the same manner that we would be required to fight, as one, as I understand it, is a preparation for the other. Now in actual service we do not carry this out at all. In drilling, after the men are sufficiently advanced, we give them the carbine, the pistol, and the sabre. When we go out scouting the sabre and scabbard are left at home, as well as the parade cartridge box, and the men get belts made as best they can in which to carry cartridges for their carbines and revolvers. Some captains even go so far as to do away with their carbines, using rifle muskets instead. If the sabres are of any use why should not the men be required to carry them? Experience has taught us that in Indian fighting the sabre is of no use. The weight of the weapon is considerable, and it is much better to take something on the scout that will be of some benefit. The sabre has in former times played a conspicuous part in war, but its day is passed as much perhaps as that of the bow and arrow. We have better weapons. Do not let us load our horses down any more than is necessary; let us make up in cartridges for the weight of the sabre.

We all know how thrilling the stories of cavalry charges are, with flashing sabres, glittering helmets, and prancing steeds; but those who have served in actual war are capable of drawing the exact line between fact and fancy. I know how difficult it is to give up an old weapon, and one which in former times may have done much good; but now-a-days, when a commanding officer orders the sabres to be unpacked, there is a faint smile among the officers and men which is peculiar.

In the German-French war the French cavalry were armed with sabres, and this is the way Victor Hugo says a portion of them were cut to pieces at Sedan in 1870: "The valiant 35th regiment of the line disappears almost entirely under the crushing mass of shells; the brave marines hold the Saxons and Bavarians in check for an instant, but being overflown on all sides, fall back; the whole admirable cavalry of Marguerite's division, hurled against the German infantry, stops and breaks down when half way on its road, exterminated, says the Prussian report, 'by well directed and quiet fire.'" Here is an instance where some highly drilled cavalry men were exterminated before they could ride half way to the enemy. So it is not alone in our own Army that sabres have been found to be of little use since the improvement in the ranges of fire arms.

In Indian fighting the savages have a way of hiding behind rocks, bushes, and trees, where our cavalry men cannot get at them when mounted, even if the sabre were the best weapon on earth. It is very seldom that Indians are caught on the open plains.

It would be well enough to have the officers carry sabres as emblems of authority—nothing more—and even these should be laid aside when they are sent out scouting. In the Sioux country, where our officers have been engaged in active campaign for several years past, most of them carry rifles, but a revolver would do as well, as the officers should be looking after their men instead of seeing what they can do individually in the way of killing Indians.

A regulation sabre and scabbard weighs three pounds six and three quarter ounces, which weight could be utilized in a much better way in the shape of cartridges. The days of this jingling mass of steel are numbered, and the sooner our authorities realize the fact the better for all concerned.

As to the bayonet, the infantry men can tell best about that, and the opinions of men who have served a great deal with troops should be heeded.

It is hardly worth while to recount the instances where the rifle has been found superior to the sabre. For every instance where the sabre has been found to be of use, I presume a hundred could be cited where the rifle has proved to be infinitely preferable. Indeed, at this time it would be a difficult task to find wherein the sabre is better in any particular than the rifle. The range of our carbines should be increased somewhat, so that in action our cavalrymen would not hesitate to meet the best armed riflemen in the world at all times. Some of our soldiers, for very good reasons, think the Indians are better armed than they themselves are, and that the rifles carry balls to greater distances than the carbines do. I am yours, very respectfully,

A. G. BRACKETT,

Lieut.-Colonel commanding 2d Cavalry.

FORT CUSTER (BIG HORN POST), MONTANA, May 27, 1898.

## LINEAL PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Somebody signing himself "Facts" in the JOURNAL of June 15 opposes lineal promotion for lieutenants, and says that he has talked to many officers of that grade in every branch of the service, and all but five of them were opposed to Congress passing such a law. Let me state, right here, for "Facts" information (for I think every body else knows it), that such is now the law, and that the injustice lies in its open violation. I, too, have talked with many lieutenants on the subject, but with a result opposite to that

which "Facts" claims to have obtained. The only argument one usually hears against lineal promotion for lieutenants is that the transfer of officers of this grade from one regiment to another would destroy regimental pride. It is a sweet state of affairs when the majority of the officers of a regiment (the lieutenants) must suffer a life-long injustice, and await with bald or grizzled heads promotion deferred, in order that the minority whose next promotion will take them out of the regiment, may boast of regimental pride. It is my opinion that the company commanders and field officers can do more toward inspiring a commendable esprit de corps in the regiment than twice the number of discontented lieutenants.

If regimental pride is the object of most importance, let the law be changed, and promotion be in the regiment to the grade of colonel. In the meantime, as the law requires lineal promotion in all grades, let it be enforced. We want justice under the law, not new laws.

JUSTICE PRIME.

## PAYING THE MARINE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I noticed in a JOURNAL, a few weeks since, a very reasonable letter favoring short periods of payment to the enlisted men of the Army. This letter has awakened my interest in the subject. There is, I am confident, no one thing that would have a stronger influence against desertion, and for content, in the Marine Corps, than frequent payments to the men.

The law places us, in respect to pay, etc., upon the same footing with the enlisted men of the Army. These latter are, I think, clearly entitled to their pay once a month. I do not believe that the regulation that arrears shall not exceed two months was intended to operate against the soldier, seeing how careful the regulations are of his interests in other respects. The men in the Marine Corps are at a disadvantage, compared to their brothers of the Army; as, by old custom, they are paid quarterly, instead of bi-monthly, they do not enjoy the privilege of buying certain soldiers' necessities from the Government at cost prices. Instead of this wise and beneficent provision for the supplying of their wants, sutlers do with them a thriving credit business, and in addition to this lend them money at highly usurious rates, twenty and twenty-five per cent. being usual for money borrowed any time during the quarter, and returned at pay day. Frequent payments would probably end this. The deduction at the next succeeding pay day of the price of all extra articles of clothing would make men more careful and save freight to the United States.

I have little doubt but that it would be, in all respects, most desirable to pay off four times a month, but such change would be so radical one could hardly expect it. I should be, for the present, tolerably well satisfied with what the law gives: monthly payment. This last was urged upon General Zeilin some years ago by the commanding officer of the post to which I was attached at that time. He was informed that such payments would be illegal, and after some further correspondence accepted defeat rather prematurely I thought. It seems to me that a law, prescribing a short period of payment to the Army, ought to pass very easily. We ought, under the present law, to share the benefits with the Army.

AN OLD MARINE.

## RELIGION AMONG INDIANS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Apropos of the recent futile effort to transfer the Indians from the Interior to the War Department, a good thing has just been told me.

Last year when Spotted Tail was using all his fine intellect, his tact, his social and official influence to prevent his people from joining Sitting Bull, a conference was one day held, at which were assembled a few whites and a large number of Indians—Sioux.

After satisfactorily settling the questions of policy which had arisen, Spotted Tail turned to one of the whites present, in whom he had great confidence, and said: "Black Beard, I have a most serious question to put to you. It is on religion, and I want to know if you can answer it?"

Black Beard replied: "I am not a very good authority on religion. You ought to ask some of the agents, nearly all of whom are religious men. However, if you will put your question I will tell you what I think."

Spotted Tail: "I am bothered what to believe. Some years ago a good man, as I think, came to us. He talked me out of all my old beliefs, and after a while, thinking that he must know more of these matters than an ignorant Indian, I became a Methodist. Not long after he went away and another man came and talked, and I became a Baptist; then another came and talked, and I became a Catholic; then another and I became a Presbyterian, and now another has come and wants me to become an Episcopalian. What do you think of it?"

Black Beard: "I was myself brought up as an Episcopalian, but I can't give you any advice in the matter. I think sect has little to do with a man's good or bad qualities."

Spotted Tail: "That's what I am beginning to think. All these people tell different stories, and each wants me to believe that his special way is the only way to be good. I always believed in the Great Spirit and talked to him in my own way. These people don't want me to change my belief in the Great Spirit, but to change my way of talking to him. White men have education and books and ought to know exactly what to believe and what to say, but hardly any two of them agree on anything. I have about made up my mind either that they all lie, or that they don't know anything more about religion than I did before they came to me."

## IN DEFENCE OF THE ORDNANCE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: A correspondent, signing himself "Efficiency and Economy," published in your issue of June 15, a communication consisting of a series of diatribes charges against the Ordnance Department. It begins with General Bragg's bill, charges the Ordnance Department with failure in the matter of supply, talks of consolidation and various other matters, but in such a way that to answer him at all, answers in detail are necessary. He has not focussed himself, so to speak, on any one point, but spread himself (very thinly) over several. He charges that the Ordnance Department has failed to provide the best weapons at the lowest cost, and, apparently in support of this asseveration, quotes and misquotes several officers. But let us follow his devious path.

He remarks that Sherman says he will undertake the labor of answering questions already answered, but is met at the outset "by a difficulty almost insurmountable . . . Chiefs of Bureau . . . are construed to be parts of the War Department and not subject to my orders." This would show that the General of the Army has a special grievance of his own, but what bearing it has on the failure of the Ordnance Department to furnish the best arms is not apparent.

General Hancock says: "All branches of the Service should, as far as possible, add their information and experience in the use of arms to that of the Ordnance Department, . . . but instead of this our Ordnance Department is practically a close corporation, and all officers from the General-in-Chief downwards are not only excluded from control in it, but from its councils. To the men who make the arms, etc., is entrusted the solution of all questions in relation to them, the men who use them being excluded from these deliberations."

Now, 1st, the trial arms, viz.: Springfield, Remington, Sharps, and Ward-Burton, were issued to the Army for competitive examination, and all company officers were required to report on their respective merits. Six-sevenths of the reports were in favor of the Springfield system. There does not appear to be a lack of information from the men who use the arms in this case.

2d. The Board which adopted the arms consisted of Brigadier-General Terry; P. V. Hagner, Colonel, Ordnance Department; H. B. Clitz, colonel, 10th Infantry; M. A. Reno, major, 7th Cavalry; L. L. Livingston, captain, 3d Artillery, and Lieut. Metcalfe, Ordnance Department, recorder.

General Pope finds fault with the necessity of sending through various officials in order to get a ten cent tompon for a cannon. He must have found it troublesome to get such a tompon even then. General Townsend agrees with Pope, especially in his views relative to Ordnance supplies. By General Orders, No. 25, current series, Depots of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores are to be established in Departments, and subject to the orders of the General commanding, so that this trouble, which never occasioned any annoyance except to "amour propre," is avoided.

General Howard is quoted so as to make it appear that he is in favor of consolidating the Ordnance and Artillery, but has recorded this opinion: "I see no economy possible in the consolidation . . . the general service would lose rather than gain in efficiency by the union of these two Departments." There is, therefore, an error in the quotation by "Efficiency and Economy," resulting, it is to be hoped, merely from ignorance.

The "distinguished Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac" shows that he has not forgotten the fall he wrestled of yore with General Maynadier, and old officers will still smile at the recollection of it. Colonel Reno, having met with a melancholy disaster, found that it was principally due to the defective weapon which he was instrumental in adopting, but it is charitable to remember that defeats have time and again been attributed to the same cause, and frequently with as little justice.

No one has ever doubted that the rifle was more efficient than the short carbine, and it was hardly worth while to cite distinguished officers to prove what was never contested. The complaint, as to the carbine, is made in every army where the cavalry is equipped with it, and whenever officers of that branch of the Service are willing to use the more cumbersome but more efficient weapon it will no doubt be issued to them.

As to the officer's rifle, it is unhesitatingly claimed to be the equal of any existing arm firing the same charge. It can be made to carry a larger charge, but the recoil would be objectionable, as it is with the ordinary target rifle. If furnished to the cavalry, "Efficiency and Economy" can hardly suppose it will cost \$36. The fine finish, ornamentation, hair trigger and sights make it expensive.

General Gibbon's opinion is displayed to show that he finds the Regular a poor marksman compared with the Indian or Cree Indian militia, and expressly states that this is not due to the inefficiency of his weapons.

The explanation of this lack of skill is not given in the General's remarks, but it appears from the sage, "E and E," that it is due to the fact that the Ordnance Department builds palatial residences; consequently the soldier is limited to 10 rounds of ammunition per month. "The Ordnance Department will pay no attention to recommendations that do not meet its views. . . . Therefore, none of the improved trowel bayonets were made or obtained for issue." This is strange, if true, for several articles closely resembling the trowel bayonet were made at the armory and issued to the Service.

The Springfield rifle costs too much, the Martini-Henry, used by the Turks, has marvellous range and trajectory, says "E and E," so the Government should shut up Springfield and buy from private man-



ufacturers. During the war the Government arm, counting cost of ground, machinery, taxes and interest on the money, cost several dollars less a stand than was paid for it to private manufacturers. The Martini-Henry was tried in comparison with the Springfield by the close corporation board, with Terry at its head, and was not adopted.

"The Winchester rifle is a magazine gun of superior qualities." It is a magazine gun, but, as *ordinarily* made, of inferior qualities. The statement, about the terror which the Turks, armed with it, created in the ranks of the Cossacks, is too wild to answer, as no data are given.

The small Army of the United States has, at the present day, the best single breech-loader in the hands of any troops in the world, regard being had to simplicity, strength, accuracy, endurance and economy. This results from the assistance rendered by the officers supervising the gun in actual service, and the well known care and efficiency in the conduct of manufacture at Springfield. It will most probably by the same means be supplied with the best magazine gun extant. The bill presented by General Bragg is a very absurd and extravagant one, as it proposes to give prizes to the inventors of the best guns. No necessity exists for holding out such an inducement. All who have guns in any way meritorious are willing and anxious to present them for examination. To offer a reward where none is needed, and to turn over this most important branch of manufacture to contractors who would have a monopoly, is not in the interests of

#### TRUE EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY RAILROADS.

In a long article in the *N. Y. Sun* "D. C. McCallum, late Major-General of Volunteers," tells the story of the services rendered by the Department of Military Railroads during the war, and which he thinks have been strangely overlooked by General Sherman in his Memoirs, among others. He says: "I had the honor to be Director and General Manager. For reasons which could easily be given, were it necessary, there is a great deal too much of West Point in all the histories of the war, and in all the biographies, autobiographies, and memoirs hitherto published relating to the struggle. For this not all the writers are to be held responsible. Most of the histories are written by non-military men and by men who, in this particular, at least, had no motive to conceal or misrepresent facts. Their pages reflect the character of the documents in which they found their material and from which they drew their inspiration; and you will agree with me, I think, that these documents are for the most part deeply tinged with what I should call West Pointism. With what emphasis and determination the exclusive spirit of West Point impressed itself during the war is well known. In the reports and other documents which since the war have emanated from sources under the influence of West Point, the same spirit is manifested, and it is evident that neither time nor experience has lowered the pretensions of an arrogant, and would-be superior, and privileged class."

"It was not until the early part of 1863," he says, "that the railroad was turned to any account in the conduct of the war. Its necessity as an adjunct to the Army in the prosecution of hostilities must from the commencement of the difficulty have been evident to many, if not all; and it may be taken for granted that, irrespective of any man, or set of men, the railroad sooner or later would have been brought into requisition as a war factor. Such a use of the railroad, although an untried experiment on this continent, was not a novelty in actual warfare. The railroad had been turned to good account by the French in their successful campaigns against the Austrians in 1859 and '60. It is not the less true, however, that the actual establishment of this branch of the Service is to be credited to the active brain and far reaching vision of Secretary of War Stanton. In this, as in much else besides, he revealed his admirable fitness for the high, onerous, and responsible position he had been chosen to fill. To my surprise, I was called to Washington hastily, and made aware of the Government's intentions, and requested to take charge of the new department. On the 11th of February, 1863, I received the following order:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., February 11, 1863.

Ordered, That D. C. McCallum be, and he is hereby appointed Military Director and Superintendent of Railroads in the United States, with authority to enter upon, take possession of, hold and use all railroads, engines, cars, locomotives, equipments, appendages, and appurtenances that may be required for the transport of troops, arms, ammunition, and military supplies of the United States, and to do and perform all acts and things that may be necessary and proper to be done for the safe and speedy transport aforesaid.

By order of the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

"A few days after my appointment I received from Mr. Stanton the following verbal order: 'I shall expect you to have on hand at all times the necessary men and materials to enable you to comply with any order that may be given; nor must there be any failure.'"

"Of anything like interference with my authority Mr. Stanton, from the first, showed himself exceedingly jealous. It is hardly to be wondered at that I should have had, from time to time, some difficulty with the commanders in the field; a railroad department was a novelty, and that it should be controlled by an authority independent of their own, conflicted somewhat with their ideas of military government and duty. The recurrence of such difficulties and the inconvenience resulting therefrom called forth the following order:

(Special Order 337—Extract).

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1862.

Commanders of troops along the United States military railroads will give all facilities to the officers of the roads and the

Quartermasters for unloading cars, so as to prevent any delay. On arrival at depots, whether in the day or night, the cars will be instantly unloaded, and working parties will always be in readiness for that duty, and sufficient to unload the whole train at once.

Commanding officers will be charged with guarding the track, sidings, wood, water tanks, etc., within their several commands, and will be held responsible for the result.

Any military officer who shall neglect his duty in this respect will be reported by the Quartermasters and officers of the railroad, and his name will be stricken from the rolls of the Army. Depots will be established at suitable points, under the direction of the Commanding General, and properly guarded. No officer, whatever may be his rank, will interfere with the running of cars as directed by the Superintendent of the road. Any one who so interferes will be dismissed from the Service for disobedience of orders. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjutant-General.

As to what was accomplished by the railroads, he says:

It was not until Chattanooga became the second great centre of military operations, that the full value of the railroad service began to be experienced. No one will deny that the presence of Hooker with the 11th and 12th Army Corps at Chattanooga was a positive advantage to the Union cause, or that the preliminary victory at Lookout Mountain contributed to the final victory at Missionary Ridge. But for the Railroad Department Hooker could not have been present. Anxious to destroy that there should be no failure at Chattanooga, and that Gen. Grant should be able to give a crushing blow to Gen. Bragg, Secretary Stanton had resolved to re-enforce Grant by sending him the two corps above mentioned, a body of men some 23,000 strong, from the Army of the Potomac, then encamped near the line of the Rapidan. The great question was whether the troops could be transferred in time to enable them to be of any service to Grant in the impending collision. The distance from the Rapidan to Stevenson, Ala., where the troops were to be landed, was about 133 miles. It was the opinion of Gen. Halleck, who had still much to say in the conduct of military operations, that the transfer of so many men with all the necessary appurtenances of war, over such a distance, could not be accomplished in less than six weeks. As a matter of course, he disapproved the movement. I was summoned by the Secretary of War, and the question was put to me. After some consideration, I gave it as my opinion that the transfer might be accomplished in seven days. Halleck, who was present, declared "it could not be done," and that in his opinion, "it was a vain and foolish enterprise." At the request of Secretary Stanton, I made out the calculations, adhering to my original opinion, but declaring that I could not undertake the work without an unlimited supply of cars and locomotives and absolute control of the railroads. These conditions were granted. I was seriously reminded, however, "that there must be no failure." The necessary preliminary work was made. The crowded and heavily laden trains were set in motion, and in seven days, as had been stipulated, the task was accomplished.

He takes large credit to himself for Gen. Sherman's success in Georgia, saying:

It is a fact, of which the public cannot be allowed to remain longer in ignorance, that the Department of Military Railroads, by means of a single track railroad running through the country of a vigilant, active, and most vindictive enemy, kept General Sherman's vast army of over 90,000 men and 60,000 animals well furnished with supplies of all kinds from a base at least 360 miles distant. It is a fact none the less that Gen. Sherman has chosen to be silent regarding this service. He certainly could not have suffered any eclipse of his great fame; on the contrary, he would have added to it fresh lustre if, in his Memoirs he had simply been more generous and recognized the truth. He is not, in this particular, the only offender, but from the nature of the case, he is one of the greatest. No one better knew the value of the railroad to Sherman and his army than the Confederate Gen. Hood. When, therefore, in October, 1864, Hood succeeded in getting to Sherman's rear, he set his whole army at the work of destruction. Ten miles of the road were destroyed at Big Shanty, and twenty-five miles more were destroyed north of Resaca. In all there were destroyed thirty-five miles of track and 453 lineal feet of bridge, and some of our men were either killed or captured. So perfect were the arrangements of the Department, however, that Hood had time to leave when the men were at work at each end of the break at Big Shanty. This gap was speedily closed, and a large force was soon at work at both ends of the larger gap north of Resaca. The repairs at this point were conducted under great disadvantage. The rails for the most part were brought from Atlanta and Nashville. In seven and a half days, however—so energetically and self-sacrificing was the work performed—trains were running over the whole line.

As an illustration of the nature and magnitude of the work accomplished in the Mil. Division of the Mississippi alone, in supplying Gen. Sherman's army, it may be mentioned that there were laid or relaid 433 miles in length of track. There were built or rebuilt over eighteen miles in length of bridges. There were in use 360 locomotives and 3,338 cars. There were employed 17,035 men, and the whole expenses reached the enormous sum of \$49,662,781. So much money was surely not spent for nothing. At one time there were employed in the Department 34,364 men. From first to last we operated 2,105 miles of road, and made use of 419 locomotives and 6,390 cars. Of bridges, we built, in all, 137,405 lineal feet, or over 26 miles. Of track, we laid or rebuilt 611 miles. The expenses of the Department are scarcely less suggestive. They reach the high figure of \$42,462,145.55. These figures speak for themselves; they need no comment.

#### TRIBUTE TO PROF. HENRY.

In his address at Princeton, N. J., College, to which we last week referred, Gen. Sherman said:

I knew Professor Henry well in his later years, when associated with him as Regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and have listened with exquisite pleasure to his explanations of the most complicated phenomena of nature. I have heard his associates relate how—when our country was agitated by political strife; when Congressmen, judges, and even soldiers broke their solemn oaths to take side in angry war; when civil war had arrayed father against son, brother against brother; when the Smithsonian was made to resound with the continuous passage of Artillery, Infantry, and Cavalry; when very pandemonium seemed let loose upon our afflicted country—this quiet, modest, brave man went on in his familiar way, elaborating natural truths, and peering among the stars for the missing quantities of the great orrery of nature, with a simple child-like faith which demonstrated that his mind reached outside the storm-clouds raised by man's passion and man's inhumanity.

He knew that the sun remained true as the centre of our system of worlds; that the planets continued in their allotted orbits; that day followed night; that winter and summer would come and go with unchangeable regularity; that the wheat would ripen and the roses bloom as of old; that chemical affinities were not altered, and finally that nature and nature's laws were undisturbed by man's madness and man's folly. He believed, and acted on that belief, that the grand principles of our Government were wise, beneficent, and true, and that God would, in his own time and in his own way, bring order out of chaos, subdue the wild passions of men and insure that the right alone should prevail and endure forever.

I believe this man's faith nerved and strengthened the strong arm of our Government, and aided materi-

ally our martyr President in guiding us as a nation through the difficult shoals and breakers, in which our "ship of state" seemed, for a time, doomed to destruction.

I was present in Washington when this good man died; felt in the very air the evidence of universal grief; saw the President, Congress, and the Supreme Court who had ceased their labors to pay a just respect to his memory and follow him to his grave, where all present believed that the soul of Professor Henry had not far to go to meet its God, because, in life, it had reached out in that direction further than that of any other man of his day.

Tell me not that science is antagonistic to religion. Science is but the knowledge of nature and of nature's laws, and he who penetrates furthest into the book of nature must be convinced of the infinite wisdom and beneficence of the Creator, and must realize the littleness of human intellect in comparison. That religion which checks human knowledge, and, by torturing the meaning of words, attempts to circumscribe it by artificial metres and bounds, is not divine, but is mere priestcraft. It is of the earth earthy—a very tyrant—and emanates from the baser part of human nature. The God who made the spheres and balanced them in space is a great God. He invites man to penetrate His mysteries and laws as far as his limited intellect can reach, but wisely makes each step in the progress of development so difficult that new knowledge shall not come by chance, but only as the result of patient toil and labor to which all men are doomed. What comes easily is not appreciated, for the mind delights in surmounting difficulties. What earthly enjoyment can compare with that which attends the discovery of some new principle of natural law or some new application of an old principle? What human delight can compare with that of Franklin, when he realized that the lightning of heaven was the identical thing he could generate by friction; or of Henry, when he realized that he could make or unmake, at pleasure, of a piece of soft iron, a magnet, by the unequal oxidation of pieces of metal; or of Agassiz in exploring the Amazon, when, after integrating a fish from a few scattered vertebrae, he afterwards found the living specimen to confirm the correctness of his prior scientific construction?

THE bill appropriating \$50,000 in furtherance of Captain Hoggate's Polar colonization scheme, which was introduced early in the last session of Congress, and favorably reported by the Naval Committee, failed on the last day of the session—not only to get the two-thirds vote necessary to carry it through under a suspension of the rules, but even to get a majority in its favor. The bill is left, however, in a favorable position on the calendar to receive early attention when Congress reassembles in the fall.

GENERAL SIR GARNET WOLSELEY has written an important and exhaustive article for the July number of the *North American Review*, on the subject of the native army of India and its present and future organization. He discusses the effect of Lord Beaconsfield's movement of Indian troops to the Mediterranean, and declares that posterity will acknowledge the benefit conferred on England by Lord Beaconsfield's masterly policy in thus utilizing this mine of military strength. India, he says, is a recruiting ground vaster than all Europe put together.

FREDERICK HASSE, formerly a private of Co. B, 6th Infantry, discharged Aug., 1873, was found dead in his room, at the Tivoli Hotel, St. Louis, June 23, a victim to whiskey and opium. He received a good German education, and was sent to a university to study law. He fell heir to a fortune of \$80,000. He made the round of the German universities, and at the end of ten years he was still a university student, without a title, and his fortune was all gone. He had squandered the money in the duelling corps and burshenschaft of the different universities. Six years ago he came to America and joined the Army.

THE *N. Y. Herald* says: An officer who was with Crook in the battle of the Rosebud, June 17, 1876, writes (on the anniversary of that day) as follows: "I shall always believe that all subsequent troubles with the Sioux—the Custer massacre and all—can be traced to one or two pivotal points: Leaving our pack trains on Goose Creek and making it impossible or inadvisable to follow up such a little force as that of the Rosebud; or our failure to seek the enemy again immediately after our return to Goose Creek, on the 19th. In either event we would have met Custer's army. The two commands would have been united. The whole Sioux Nation was there and keen for a fight. There would have been one great battle and our troubles with the Sioux would have been forever ended."

In reference to the conduct of General Chas. Lee, of the Continental Army, at the battle of Monmouth, Mr. George H. Moore, in a paper read before the New York Historical Society, said: There is not a particle of evidence to sustain the disgraceful charge that Washington was gross and profane in his language towards Lee. Lee was not deprived of his command, but demanded an examination, and a court-martial was held which resulted in his suspension for a year. Congress confirmed the suspension December 5, 1778, New Jersey and Virginia with a few other States being divided on the question. One year later Congress informed Lee that his services were no longer needed, and he wrote that body a letter which he afterwards acknowledged to be disrespectful and contumacious. He wrote frequently against Washington, and once charged Washington with attempting to have him assassinated. He had two companions in disgrace living near his estate—Stevens and Gates. He once said to them: "Stevens, you were cashiered for being drunk when every man should be in his senses; I for not fighting when I would have been beaten, and Gates for being beaten when he should not have fought." Lee died in Philadelphia, October 2, 1872, before the end of the war, after a sickness of five days. During his delirium he fought over his battles and would cry out: "Stand by me, my brave grenadiers." In person he was slowly and mean. He was very ugly, and one said of him that his nose was so large its shadow obscured half his face. His impiety and ridicule of the Christian religion were only exceeded by Voltaire. In his will he said: "I desire that I may not be buried in any church or church-yard, or within a mile of any Presbyterian or Anabaptist; for since my arrival in this country I have been in so much bad company that I have no desire to continue it when dead."



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**AMMUNITION FOR THE FALL MATCHES.**—Since the establishment of the Creedmoor range the question of hand-made or factory ammunition has agitated the rifle mind, and free discussion has been given to the merits of both styles. For the long range practice, the hand made is considered the best, the large majority of the riflemen preferring to accurately weigh each charge ere competing in matches. For the military practice, however, the subject is still in abeyance. It was supposed at one time that the issue of State ammunition for the four team matches would settle the question, as each team would then shoot with equal advantages. It was, however, found that the cartridges would not run regular, and changes had to be made just previous to the meeting, thereby deranging calculations of elevations, etc. Even last year, although the State ammunition was used for the regular matches, the General Inspector of Rifle Practice deemed it unfit for the shooting of the Inter-State Match, and procured a better quality. Since then the question of proper ammunition is referred to on every occasion when riflemen discuss the prospects of the teams at the meeting of September next. The prevailing opinion at present is in favor of the men being allowed to use ammunition provided by themselves, and that if better shooting can be obtained with 90 grains of powder the men should not be restricted to 70; besides, it would stop all cavils and supposed unfairness. Each team should be allowed to shoot the ammunition with which it can obtain the best results, whether it be 70, 80 or 90 grains of powder. The General Inspector of Rifle Practice has in view only the perfection of rifle shooting, and if the regimental inspectors or captains of teams should petition him for privilege to use a better quality of ammunition than that issued by the State, there is no doubt that the permission would be readily granted. At all events, now is the time to discuss the question and to decide, ere the practice for team competition has well begun, what style of ammunition shall be used by the teams competing in the State, Division, Gating, Army and Navy Journal, and Inter-State Matches this fall.

**NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—The programme of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor during the present month is as follows: Wednesday, July 10, Appleton match, distance 200 and 300 yards, seven rounds at each range, and "Winchester Rifle" match, at the "running deer"; Saturday, July 13, National Guardsman match, distances 300 and 600 yards, seven rounds at each range, and "Shirumshers" badge, 500 to 200, five rounds each, advancing and retreating; Wednesday, July 17, third competition of the "Soldiers" match, distance 200 yards, and the "Gildersleeve" medal, distances 200 and 500 yards, five rounds at each distance; Saturday, July 20, "Sharps" match, distances 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, 15 rounds at each range, and *Turf, Field, and Farm* match, distance 200 yards, 10 rounds; Wednesday, July 24, "Ballard" match, distance 200 yards, 15 rounds, without cleaning; Saturday, July 27, "Remington" match, distances 900 and 1,000 yards, 20 rounds at each range, and "Champion Marksman's" match, distances 200 and 500 yards, five rounds at each range.

The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club will shoot on the 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th; the Amateur Rifle Club, on the 20th and 24th; the Washington Grey Troop on the 10th and 24th.

**ARMORY CLAIMS.**—The Commissioners appointed by chapter 473 Laws of 1877, to settle the claims for goods, merchandise and materials furnished, and labor performed in fitting up and furnishing armories and drill-rooms in this city, consisting of Mayor Ely, Comptroller Kelly and Tax Commissioner Andrews, have made the following awards: Jane Kuapp, executrix, 12th regiment and Washington Grey Troop, amount claimed \$13,327.62; allowed \$9,281.85. John C. Wessels, 12th regiment, claimed \$1,742.94; allowed \$771.05. Waterbury and Burns, Washington Grey Troop, claimed \$1,826.67; allowed \$1,450. Frederick Jocks, 1st Division, 1st Battalion Cavalry and 22d regiment, claimed \$14,416.86; allowed \$7,652.89. Daniel Kelly, 12th regiment, 1st Troop Cavalry and Washington Grey Troop, claimed \$8,991.39; allowed \$5,500. Mattheis and Frey, 9th regiment, claimed \$15,553.67; allowed \$9,500. Margaret Mayer, administratrix, Separate Troop Cavalry, 22d and 55th regiments, and 1st regiment Cavalry, claimed \$1,705.18; allowed \$1,027.30. John D. Ottwell, 23d regiment, claimed \$714.34; allowed \$609.21. Peter Leicht, 22d regiment and 1st regiment Cavalry, claimed \$2,844.04; allowed \$1,826. George Fischer and Bro., 22d regiment, claimed \$817.89; allowed \$400. A. H. Blankenstein, 55th, 22d and 1st Cavalry regiments, claimed \$943.63; allowed \$500. A. P. Green, division headquarters, claimed \$235.64; allowed \$120. Stephen Hayes, 9th regiment, claimed \$847.63; allowed \$485. Wm. H. Ertell, 12th regiment, claimed \$158.99; allowed \$120. A. L. Donegan, 9th regiment, claimed \$459.64; allowed \$293. M. Kane and Co., 22d regiment, claimed \$1,001.34; allowed \$781.02. Total claimed \$63,188.77; total allowed \$40,463.32.

**FIFTH NEW YORK.**—June 25 was third class practice day in this command, and by 6:30 a. m. the drums beat assembly at the regimental armory. The regiment was duly formed by Adjutant Ploeger and turned over to Col. Chas. S. Spencer, the ten companies being represented by 225 officers and men. The battalion was marched in column of fours to the Thirty-fourth street ferry, and arrived at Creedmoor at 9:15 a. m. Captain Jacob Diegel was appointed officer of the day, and Lieut. A. Hornbostle officer of the guard, and after forming at the depot the command was marched in column of fours to the 100 yards firing point. Here the regiment was halted and Colonel Spencer addressed his men, warning them that any attempt at unfair practice would be punished in the most severe manner; that any non-commissioned officer cognizant of it would be reduced to the ranks, and any commissioned officer cashiered. Adj. Ploeger, who besides his regular duties was acting I. R. P. for the day, assigned the men to the targets and the practice was commenced. The heat was oppressive, but the men stood nobly to the work, and notwithstanding that the perspiration again and again prevented the men from obtaining correct aim, the practice in the third class was concluded by noon and the men dismissed for lunch. One hundred and thirty-three men qualified, viz., scoring 25 out of the possible 50 points in this class. In the afternoon these men were placed before the 300 and 400 yards targets in order that they might qualify into the first class, but although the wind was favorable the heat was so intense that the men were absolutely afraid to stand at the firing points. The practice was concluded with sixteen qualifying as follows:

Corp. H. Lohmann 33, Sergt. H. Doomis 32, Adj. Louis Ploeger 31, Sergts. F. Schmalz 30, M. Meyer 30, Lieuts. F. Hoecker 29, F. Hlep 29, Corps. N. Halfast 28, A. E. Zangenburg 26, E. Kronewett 26, Max Ebler 26, A. Schumacher 25, Lieuts. H. Plattner 25, Chas. Schaffer 25, F. Osterthal 25, Sergt. L. Becker 25.

The best of discipline was maintained throughout the day, but one case of attempted fraud occurring, that of a member of Co. D, 9th regiment, who endeavored to shoot for his brother, who was a member of Co. F, 5th. He was

detected and at once placed under arrest, kept in the guard tent all day, and brought home as a prisoner in the rear of the column. In addition, charges against him will be preferred by Col. Spencer. The regiment returned to New York on the 5 p. m. train, reaching their armory shortly after 6 o'clock p. m.

**THIRTEENTH NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).**—The new Co. G, of this regiment, was inspected at the regimental armory by Major J. H. Storey on June 25, there being 82 out of the enrolled 88 present. After the names had been called Col. Austen addressed the men as follows:

"In forming a new company it becomes necessary for the commandant of the regiment to designate a captain for the company. In this instance I designate a man who has been through the War of the Rebellion, and who has performed service from a private to a captain. He has served seven years in the 7th New York. Allow me to introduce to you Capt. Wm. L. Watson."

Mr. Watson hoped soon to become individually acquainted with the members of his company. The regiment, he thought, was one of the best in the land, and the present company would, no doubt, enhance its reputation.

Major Horatio C. King followed by saying: "Wherever I have gone I have been met with the assertion that I was doing altogether too much for Co. G, and if I would do any more they would have nothing to do themselves. On Sunday last three or four friends in Plymouth Church asked me if they could do anything for Co. G. From three people I managed to get \$175, and if I can get this sum from three, how much can each of you be able to get from your friends? This company has entered on its career under good auspices. No company in the militia has been organized with so much alacrity. I must regret that I did not accept the request of Col. Austen to form this company myself, but though I did not I shall take great pleasure in doing anything to forward its interests."

The application for the company organization has been forwarded to General Headquarters, and on its approval the new organization will be formally mustered into the service of the State.

**TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).**—Some time since Captain Charles E. Truslow, commanding company B of this regiment, proposed a recruit for membership in the company, who on ballot received six black balls. The captain immediately made inquiries as to which members of the command declined to admit his recruit, but failing to obtain the desired information, he settled on Wm. R. Eckers, Charles H. Jacobs and Robert H. Thomas, and threatened them with discharge unless they at once obtained transfers to another company. As, under paragraph 253, Military Code, the Division commander has power to grant discharges for the good of the service, on the approval of the commandant of the company, with the approval of the Regimental and Brigade commanders, the above named privates have brought suit against Generals James Jourdan, Commander Second Division; Ira L. Beebe, Brigadier General Eleventh Brigade; Colonel Rodney C. Ward, Twenty-third Regiment, and Captain Charles E. Truslow, Co. B, Twenty-third Regiment, to enjoin them from discharging said plaintiffs from Co. B. Judge Pratt granted a temporary injunction.

**THIRTY-SECOND NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).**—On July 1st, this regiment, under command of Colonel John Rueger, 348 officers and men present, paraded to Creedmoor for rifle practice, third class. The command left its armory in season to take the 8 a. m. train to the range, and when line was formed at Creedmoor looked extremely well in their neat fatigue uniforms and white trousers. The battalion was marched to the 100 yards firing point, and the practice at the first two ranges, under the supervision of Capt. Chas. E. Vorgang, regimental I. R. P., was carried out systematically, the shooting being steady and excellent. One hundred and eighteen qualified in this third class, and the men were dismissed for lunch. When the assembly was sounded for the second class practice, it was found that numbers of the men had made pretty free use of their time, and that whether from the hotel bar or from private sources, liquor and beer had been freely circulated. The shooting at the 300 and 400 yards was of the worst description; men appearing to have very little knowledge of elevation or the correct method of holding the rifle, while it is sad to relate the majority of the officers knew even less than the enlisted men. They were allowed to shoot; but it was a sheer waste of the State ammunition, there being no system whatever in the practice, and the only information given to the men at the firing points came from the detailed scorers, who, as a rule, are good shots. During the afternoon discipline was abandoned, and the range had more the appearance of a festive Schutzen Park, than a field on which soldiers were engaged in State practice. The men straggled to all parts of the ground, and one staff officer, who must have had free access to the club house bar, rolled back with the men to their heart's content. On one occasion, while the wagon of Mr. Klein was being driven down the range, this officer held on to the tail board while some thirty of the men held each other and him, and were strung out in the rear. On another occasion, while stretching on one of the benches, the men endeavored to use the form for a rail, and ride their officer around the grounds. All this time the colonel of the regiment, and the general of brigade, who was on the range, failed to interfere. But 18 out of the 118 men qualified in this class, viz.: Sergt. Charles H. Miller, 35; Capt. H. M. Smith, 32; Sergt. Charles Becker, 31; Priv. J. Fleck, 28; Capt. George Klingelhofer, 25, and Priv. E. C. Hummel, 25. These men were allowed to shoot for the marksman's badge. Private E. Fiest, who did not shoot through the classes, scoring 28, Sergt. G. H. Miller 26, and Sergt. J. J. Klein 25, winning the State trophy. Priv. D. Brehier, of Co. D, was caught in the act of shooting for Priv. E. Flor, of the same company, and when the regiment was drawn up in line Col. Rueger publicly announced that he expelled him from the regiment, though on what authority it is hard to explain, as the Military code only provides one method of expulsion. As a whole, the regiment appeared to very great disadvantage, and the officers deserve the severest censure for the loose manner in which the practice and discipline were carried out.

**FORTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK (OSWEGO).**—The marksman and members of the first class in this regiment shot for the "Marksman's badge," 1878, on the regimental range on June 23rd; 200 and 500 yards, five rounds at each; the following members qualifying on the annexed scores: Priv. A. Earl, 20 21-41; Sergt. Geo. White, 20 20-40; Priv. J. L. Wood, 20 19-39; Sergt. C. A. Barton, 17 20-37; Capt. J. S. Barton, 18 19-37; Lieut. A. Curtis, 18 16-34; Capt. R. G. Post, 20 14-34; F. D. Waugh, 17 17-34; Priv. C. N. Coo, 15 16-31; Sergt. John S. Light, 17 13-30; Priv. C. D. Mills, 15 15-30; G. B. Wilcox, 15 13-28; Sergt. L. L. Barnes, 22 6-28; Priv. J. Danio, 15 12-27; Lieut. Col. C. V. Houghton, 11 16-27; Priv. E. Purple, 18 9-27; E. W. Mead, 17 9-26; Wm. Austin, 12 11-23; Priv. T. Donovan, 11 6-25. Private Earl and Sergt. Geo. White won the first and second Regimental medals.

**FORTY-NINTH NEW YORK (AUBURN).**—This regiment is ordered to appear fully uniformed, armed and equipped, at

the State Armory, Auburn, at 1.15 o'clock p. m., on July 25, 1878, for annual muster and inspection. As this inspection will be made by the Inspector General of the State, and will be thorough, the commandants of companies are directed to have all arms, uniforms and equipments put in the best possible condition; and in order to ascertain the exact condition of their respective commands, will order a company inspection in uniform, at such time as will best suit their convenience previous to the annual inspection. The following Staff Appointments are announced in orders: First Lieutenant Michael F. Koeler, Co. G, quartermaster; Charles W. Jennings, hospital steward; Edward F. J. Nicht, band leader; Corporal Cassius J. Williams, Co. I, and Private Michael Kelly, Co. E, sergeant standard bearers; Privates J. Clarence Reamer, Co. I, right, and Thomas J. Finn, Co. G, left general guide.

**SIXTY-FIFTH NEW YORK (BUFFALO).**—Companies E and G of this Regiment shot for places, in the third and second class on the Bay View range, June 29, and notwithstanding the intense heat, made a very creditable showing. There were present eleven men from Co. E, and eighteen from Co. G, under command of Lieut. J. H. Reed. Eleven men qualified into the second class, and five of these into the first class, 300 and 400 yards, as follows: Priv. James Torrey, G, 28; Sergt. Gus. Bailluss, E, 23; Corp. J. Stepunusky, E, 20; Priv. E. L. New, F, 25. E. L. New qualified for the marksman's badge.

**SIXTH NEW YORK DIVISION.**—The several organizations of this division will be inspected and mustered by Col. Philip H. Briggs, assistant inspector-general S. N. Y. as follows: The 49th regiment, at Auburn, Thursday, July 25, at 2 o'clock p. m.; the division staff and the general and staff 10th brigade, at Syracuse, Friday, July 26, at 10 o'clock a. m.; Troop C and Battery H at Syracuse, Friday, July 26, at 11 o'clock a. m.; the 51st regiment at Syracuse, Friday, July 26, at 2 o'clock p. m.; the general and staff 6th Brigade, Troop I, and 48th regiment, at Oswego, Monday, July 29, at 2 o'clock p. m.; the 35th Battalion and 19th Separate Co. Infantry at Watertown, Tuesday, July 30, at 1 o'clock p. m.; the 5th Separate Co. Infantry, and Troop H, at Rome, Wednesday, July 31, at 2 o'clock p. m.; the general and staff 4th Brigade, and the 26th Battalion, at Utica, Thursday, August 1, at 1 o'clock p. m.; the 3d Separate Co. Infantry at Oneonta, Friday, August 2, at 1 o'clock p. m. Brigade commanders, field and staff officers, and commandants of troops and batteries, are directed to parade mounted. The division commander, Maj.-Gen. Daniel P. Wood, directs, in orders, commanding officers to have one muster roll properly prepared and forwarded to the Inspector-General, P. O. box 1748, New York city, at least twenty days prior to the muster.

**FIFTEENTH BATTALION (BROOKLYN).**—Lieut.-Col. John B. Meyenberg was in command of one hundred and forty-two members of his battalion, who paraded at Creedmoor for rifle practice, third class, on Friday, June 27th, the companies having the following representation: Cos. A, 2 officers and 42 men; C, 1 officer and 17 men; D, one officer and 18 men; E, 2 officers and 16 men; F, 3 officers and 24 men; and K, 1 officer and 14 men. Field and staff 5, non-com. staff 5, and 7 drummers. Major P. H. Reppenhagen was officer of the day, Lieut. Boehringer acting as adjutant, and Capt. David T. Lynch as regimental I. R. P. Surgeon E. F. Luidridge was present in his official capacity. The practice was commenced at 100 and 150 yards, five rounds at each range, and notwithstanding the heat, officers and men remained before the butts until one hundred and four men had qualified in the second class. The practice was suspended during the mid-day heat, and in the afternoon the men were practiced in the second class, 300 and 400 yards, fourteen men qualifying as follows: Priv. C. Boro, 34; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Meyenberg, 32; Lieut. E. Scheillein, 32; Priv. H. N. Brunning, 32; H. Allers, 32; Lieut. Geo. Werner, 31; Priv. B. Passin, 29; A. Wittscher, 28; Sergt. J. Gottlieb, 27; Sergt. Lautenberger, 26; Priv. F. Bahrs, 26; Capt. B. Deyenkolb, 26; Lieut. H. Benken, 25; Priv. C. Lutz, 25. The men were also allowed to practice for the "marksman's badge," 200 and 500 yards, with the following result: Sergt. John Gottlieb, 18 17-35; Lieut. E. Scheillein, 14 14-28; Lieut. Geo. Werner, 14 13-27; Lieut. Col. J. B. Meyenberg, 16 11-27; Priv. A. Wittschen, 18 9-27; Priv. H. N. Brunning, 16 9-25; Priv. H. Allers, 15 10-25. In addition there was a 200 yards competition, for a medal presented by Mr. G. Hasselmann, the prize going to Sergt. John Gottlieb, Co. F, with a score of 19 out of the possible 25 points. The discipline throughout the day was good, and but one case of prostration from the heat was had, that of Private August Kleinhammer, Co. D; he was attended by Dr. Luidridge, and was on the mend as the battalion left the range.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—The 10th regiment, Lieut.-Col. Goodrich commanding, was inspected at Fitchburg on June 19, at the Driving Park. The aggregate strength of regiment was excellent, but two officers and forty-nine enlisted men being absent in the entire command. The review was very creditable, when considering the few opportunities the regiment has together for drill. Line was very well formed and the wheel by company to the right as well; distances generally were well preserved, and the dressing prompt; but officers hardly should use the sword to verify the alignment. All went admirably until the reviewing stand was reached, and here the drum-major saluted directly opposite, and upon the band wheeling out of column to take position, the leading company followed close upon its heels and had nearly changed direction before its commander saw the error, result in endeavoring to regain its position, every company in the column was obliged to mark time, a most disheartening event. Marching, distances alignment, and with here and there an exception, steadiness was very commendable. Salutes were generally good. The other errors consisted in a neglect of field music to sound the ruffles as colors saluted, the drum-major conducting the band by the longest possible route to its position; in some cases a loss in others a gain of distance in wheeling into line, and upon the final salute to Gen. Attwood the field music again neglected the ruffle. At inspection, at "field and staff to the front," drum-major did not conduct band to "rear until directed to do so, and even then failed to start music at the proper time; in fact, he was delinquent at nearly every point, for which there is no excuse, as he is an old veteran (?) and has been in constant practice; non-commissioned staff was observed, with swords at a carry during the noting of dress and general appearance; steadiness was admirable, and the regiment is worthy of warm praise for the immobility under such trying circumstances, as the heat was almost unbearable. The men were neat, soldierly, and evidently taking a hearty interest in the welfare of their regiment. The company drill, which followed the inspection, was a disappointment to us in most instances; only two companies were really good, others were fair, and several were very poor. The battalion movements were well executed, when all the circumstances are considered; few errors occurred, and it was a source of surprise that with so practice they were so well rendered. The 10th did well, except in company drill; it is a good organization, and we can safely say a credit to its brigade and the State.

The 1st Battalion of Cavalry passed the firey ordeal on Boston Common June 23. The turnout was good, men well mounted, fair riders, and looking in excellent shape. The tour of duty included review, inspection, company and battalion drill. The cavalry not being liable to lose one of its companies, it is needless for us to enter into detail regarding the ceremonies and subsequent drill. The review and inspection was very satisfactory, and although mistakes could be detected as well as in the execution of company and battalion movements, we can take pleasure in warmly complimenting the battalion upon the very decided improvement made at every point. In past years our remarks



have been far from complimentary to this command, and we feel more than glad that we can conscientiously give praise, where formerly severe notices were in order.

The 2d Battalion of Infantry was inspected at Hamden Park, Springfield, on June 31, aggregating 94 officers and 239 enlisted men present, and 2 officers and 39 men absent, an excellent showing. This battalion is scattered over the western part of the State, and is composed of six companies located two in Springfield, and one each in Pittsfield, North Adams, Sheehy Falls, and South Deerfield. The review can be termed as very good, when considering the opportunities for assembling the battalion. The formation of line of battle was marked by neglect to sound adjutant's call while the field music commenced beating and marching up on the line before markers were posted. Companies came upon the line well, but dressing was slow, and "guides posts" was given before half the companies had been brought to a support. Upon turning over the battalion to Lieut.-Col. Hamilton it was noticed that colors drooped and field music sounded ruffles, which was manifestly incorrect, while in rendering the salute to Gen. Attwood not a ruffle was beaten, although the colors did salute. In closing ranks, after reviewing officer had passed around the line, there was evidently some misunderstanding, as some companies came to right shoulder, others to support, while a few companies at carry. After wheeling to the right by company, field music started before the battalion was put in march. The march past was very good, alignments excellent, and ranks well closed; distances were good in right wing but poor in left; salutes were generally good, but one company commander failed to salute, one other line officer and two members of the non-commissioned staff neglected to look towards reviewing officer, while upon colors saluting there was no ruffle from the field music. In the line of march showed a bad gap in distance between companies in nearly every instance, and resulted in a deal of dressing to perfect the alignment. The inspection passed finely, the attention to detail being universal in this command. Positions of company commanders were in nearly every instance correct, the smallest points being attended to with the same minuteness as those seemingly the most important. The battalion drill was commendable, and although several mistakes occurred there were no more than should be expected in a command that cannot meet together for practice, except at camp and where all must be taught in theory. Probably in no organization in the State militia has such a rapid and so marked an advancement been made at all points as in this battalion, and we trust that at the encampment of the brigade next September they will be found in even a better state than it is to-day.

The 7th Battalion was inspected at Lynn, on June 23, by the Inspector-General and his assistants. Line was fairly formed though band was slow in starting for the line after markers had been posted. The staff took position too far to the right. The passage in review was good, as regards alignments, steadiness, and closing ranks, but the cadence was too fast, causing a poor and ragged step, and the salutes were spoiled by the drum-major and one company commander failing to look towards reviewing officer. The subsequent wheel into line caused the first company to break, and in opening ranks the battalion commander passed to the right at the order "rear open order," instead of waiting for the command of execution, "march." Field music failed to sound ruffles upon the closing ranks being tendered General Attwood. At inspection, band was not conducted to the rear until ordered by the adjutant, and neglected to play until word was sent to that effect; in fact, the drum-major knows little about his duties, and the result was constant trouble. In the details of inspection the only redeeming feature was a very fair steadiness, but in other respects the battalion is weak. The company drill which followed was wretched, and the subsequent battalion movements nearly as bad; in fact it would hardly be possible for any organization to do worse. For this there is no excuse whatever; the battalion consisting as it does of but two companies, has every facility for battalion drill, and yet it has made the poorest exhibition of any command in the State. The wisdom of maintaining this organization has always been a matter of comment, and this inspection leaves little doubt as to the result. If the command is not disbanded, then there is no justice in Massachusetts.

The 3d Battalion of Infantry, Major Daniel A. Butler commanding, was inspected on June 34 at the Base Ball Park, New Bedford. The review was very good, all things considered. The errors were an incorrect salute by the drum-major, a number of the line officers and several members of the non-commissioned staff neglecting to glance towards the stand, and swords as a general thing were carried too far to the right. Alignments, marching, steadiness and discipline were very good. In wheeling into line, the second company had gained distance, and a bad gap occurred which required considerable dressing to correct. The field music was slow in sounding ruffles, in fact it was not given until the battalion had resumed the carry, and then two were rendered instead of one. The wheel by company to the right was very good, but in opening ranks too much distance was invariably taken. Steadiness good during the noting of dress and general appearance. Staff very good, being dressed and equipped before returning sword. Non-commissioned staff erred in bringing up the sword when dress and appearance was noted, and committed the same error upon at "inspection arms." The battalion we can compliment in the highest terms upon the neat and soldierly appearance of its members, and the admirable condition in which State property was found. The details of inspection was good, officers appearing well posted, and the men apparently in good instruction. The company drill was very good; it was not brilliant in execution, neither were the "fine points" demonstrated, but it was a solid exhibition of the school of the company. The fringes are the weak points; and in every company there is ample room for instruction in these details. The battalion movements were not difficult, neither were they extremely simple, but a fair list, when it is considered that the battalion is together but once or twice in the course of a year. The company drill was very creditable, and when we compare the battalion as it is to-day, with full ranks, good drill and discipline, with the mere handful of men at Framingham last year, we are pleased to see this wonderful change for the better. Major Butler has our sincere congratulations.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The only general officer now in commission in the State is Brig.-Gen. Frank Reeder, of 3d Division, all the others having been honorably discharged by order, June 12. Although it was well known to the Governor that he would be called upon to make appointments, in accordance with the act amending the militia law, should it pass, neither he nor General Latta appear to have made any preparation therefor; at least so it would seem from the long delay since the act was passed. This is all the more strange, because of the state of discontent pervading all classes at the present moment. The days of high wages are passed, if not forever, at least for a time. Capital that a few years back was wont to flow freely through the hands of all classes is now lying idle. There is no doubt great discontent among the unemployed, and this class is doubtless being worked upon by unscrupulous demagogues, who under the guise of friends, are trying to make capital for themselves by instilling into the minds of the workmen a feeling that they are being wronged and can better themselves by taking the law into their own hands and following into the footsteps of the commune. The country is gradually being Europeanized; the scum and offscourings of all nations, the communists of France, and socialists of Germany, driven by stringent laws from their own country are filling up the slums of our cities. These dangerous classes, in numbers increasing, rather than diminishing, doing a lot in their power to fan the flames of discontent, with nothing to lose, are ready for any crime, and are only kept in abeyance by the fear of the strong arm of the law.

We are no alarmists, and have but little belief in the threatened outbreaks in our cities this summer, of the so-called commune, but it may come sometime in the future; and "to be forewarned is to be forearmed." There is no better security against these outbreaks than to be fully prepared for them. It is, therefore, as we say, all the more strange that the Governor should be so ill prepared to immediately in regard to the reorganization. We expected it also because of the unsettled feeling among the members of the National Guard. This feeling has been manifesting itself in various ways ever since the riots of last summer. In fact, the man "Micawber" like have been "waiting for something to turn up." The two best regiments in what was once the 1st Division, or we may say in the State, are without heads; the 1st regiment being in command of a captain, and the 2d regiment in command of a lieutenant-colonel. The companies are keeping up their organization, but during the winter, at many company drills, hardly a corporal's squad was in attend-

ance. Old members are dropping out, and but few new ones coming in. This is due, first, to the disgust engendered by the way in which they were handled last summer by those in command; and secondly, by the feeling that if good appointments are not made, that in case of another call they will run the risk of again being put up by incompetents, as a mark for flying bricks, etc., without a chance to be used as soldiers should be. These vacant positions in the 1st and 2d regiments, from the temper shown by the line officers, will not be filled until it is known upon whom the Governor will confer the higher appointments. Indeed until that is settled, good officers cannot be found to accept these positions; they also want to know to whom they are to look for orders.

We believe the 3d regiment is to-day much better prepared for an emergency than the 1st, and perhaps quite as well as last summer; but the 1st is in no state of organization to be called out, at least not out of the city. In fact from what we, as an outsider can learn, to do so would almost cause the breaking up of the regiment. The mere feeling that three times they did their duty, and considering themselves but ill requited for it, they are in no humor to be again called upon until they know who are to be their leaders.

Rumors are rife as to the coming appointments, and we very much fear that too many political wires are being pulled in reference to them. As we have had occasion to remark before, the officers have been heretofore for the most part politicians, or appointed for political motives, without reference to military ability. These officers have been allowed to retire gracefully, taking their staffs with them, and they and all others like them should be allowed to remain in retirement. Such men in times of riot or bloodshed are much more apt to think of their own safety, and of the number of votes they may gain or lose, than of the lives and safety of their own men, and the greater the danger the more likely of their showing their inefficiency and cowardice. Neither life nor property can safely be trusted in their hands. In the light of the terrible lessons of last summer, it was plainly manifest that the glittering uniform will not cover the lack of proficiency.

In no other State, perhaps, is there so much of that element liable to become turbulent as is to be found throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and no State therefore is so much in need of a good and efficient National Guard. No State possesses better material for this than the State of Pennsylvania, and completely led, we are certain they could be relied upon in any emergency. Governor Hartshorn has in his hands, so far as the appointments go, the opportunity of either making a reliable National Guard, or of placing the State in a position worse than if it had none at all.

CONNECTICUT.—Pursuant to S. O. No. 41, A. G. O., the field and line officers of the 1st regiment assembled at headquarters of the regiment in Hartford, on June 26, to nominate by ballot, a colonel vice Tyler, resigned, and to fill in a like manner, any vacancy that might occur in the field by reason of such nomination. Lieut.-Col. L. A. Barbour received every ballot and was nominated colonel. Major W. E. Cone was nominated lieutenant-colonel, receiving 15 of the 23 ballots cast. His nomination was made unanimously. Captain Sherman, White, Erickson and Colby all declined promotion, and ex-Adjutant A. L. Goodrich was unanimously nominated for the majority. The proceedings were harmonious and nominations satisfactory, and peace again reigns in the regiment. It is a good "field," and one that will work together.

The semi-monthly shoot of the Connecticut Rifle Association took place at Willowbrook on Saturday, June 23, with four matches and over forty entries. In the long range match there were nine entries. Nathaniel Washburn, of Hartford, winning by a ninety per cent. score, 135 points in the possible 150. He scored 45 at each of the three ranges, ten shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Case, of New Britain, was only one point behind Washburn, he scoring 48, 45, and 41 at the respective ranges. In the mid-range match there were seven entries, C. O. Case winning by a score of 49, ten shots. Smith scored 48; Bines, 47; and Hubbard, 46. The military match at Springfield rifle (State model), was hotly contested. There were eight entries, all from the 1st regiment, seven shots, at 300 and 500 yards. The scores were:

	200	500	Tot.
Corporal Chapin (Co. H).....	30	29	59
Lieutenant Faughman (Co. D).....	27	27	54
Lieutenant Clark (Co. H).....	27	26	53
Private Green (Co. F).....	26	25	51
Sergeant Simons (Co. H).....	25	25	50
Private Haskewessell (Co. F).....	24	24	48
Lieutenant Osgood (Co. E).....	23	23	46
Sergeant Whitney (Co. F).....	27	14	41

A military rifle match, open to members of 1st regiment, came next, with four entries, seven shots, 300 and 500 yards. The scores were:

	200	500	Tot.
Lieutenant Clark (Co. H).....	30	29	59
Corporal Chapin (Co. H).....	26	26	52
Lieutenant Osgood (Co. E).....	28	24	52
Sergeant Simons (Co. H).....	25	22	47

The last competition was open to all-comers, with any military rifle, twelve entries, seven shots each, at 300 yards. The best scores were: Pillard, 31; Tucker, 30; Capt. Woodbridge, 30. The weather was fine for shooting.

CALIFORNIA.—The following excellent practice was made by Capt. H. J. Burns, Company E, 1st regiment, C. N. G., at the Bay View range, on June 23, ten rounds each at the 200 and 500 yards range. The wind was most troublesome, particularly at the mid range:

	200	500	Tot.
Captain Burns.....	47	41	88
Lieut. Robert.....	40	38	78
Sergeant G. H. Strong.....	39	33	72
C. Milligan.....	42	30	72
W. F. McNaughton.....	38	34	72
T. Murphy.....	39	32	71
W. F. Leeman.....	41	30	71
J. S. Campbell.....	42	29	71

1st Sergeant Charles P. Le Breton of the Nationals, Co. C, 1st regiment, and adjutant of the California rifle team of 1877, has been chosen 3d lieutenant of his company, vice Klose, promoted to 1st. The promotion is truly a loss and gain to the company, for Lieut. Le Breton was one of the most efficient 1st sergeants in the State, quiet, untroubled and most thoroughly posted in all the duties and requirements of the company. His place will be hard to fill. On the other hand, his voice and example as a commissioned officer will still further raise the standard of the Nationals. We predict a brilliant future for the new sub.

ALABAMA.—The Montgomery Greys, through Corporal Paul Saugnetti, have purchased from Mr. J. H. Wilson, of Philadelphia, handsome sword belts, etc., for presentation to the captain of the Greys, F. G. Jones. The sword has two scabbards—one for dress occasions, the other for service. The former is heavily nickel plated, mounted with elegantly designed and richly chased ornamental open work bands; the service scabbard is bronze, and mounted in the same elaborate manner. The grip is of tortoise shell, bound with gold wire, and ornamented with a richly woven gold sword knot, the blade being handsomely etched in gold. The belt is of heavy gold wire lace, with gold plated mountings. The sword and equipments were enclosed in a handsome walnut case, lined with pink satin, and taken together, presented a most finished and elegant officer's presentation outfit.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—Co. K was mustered into the 33d New York on June 28.

—The 4th New Jersey went to church on Sunday, June 30.

—Capt. H. W. Linderman, Battery M, Buffalo, has tendered his resignation.

—The 8th New York encamped at Creedmoor for four days commencing July 3.

—Mr. Chas. E. Blydenburgh won the short range medal, Amateur Rifle Club, at Creedmoor, June 29, 65 out of a possible 75 points, 300 yards.

—David S. Barbrook, Jr., has been appointed aide-de-camp with rank of first lieutenant on the staff of Brig.-Gen. I. L. Beebe, 11th New York Brigade.

—The 21st regiment and Battery D will celebrate Independence Day, July 4, by a parade at Kingston, N. Y.

—The division staff were on the range at East Syracuse June 26, making the following scores at 200 and 500 yards: Major Lockwood 42, Col. Manning 40, Lieut.-Col. Chase 40, Maj. Chapman 39.

—Parva. A. W. Cruikshank and J. L. Voorhees were elected second lieutenants, and Privs. W. T. Miller, D. V. DeVoe and E. A. Bosc, corporals of the Washington Greys, Troop B, 1st New York Division, on June 27.

—Lieut.-Col. Rhesa Griffin, Jr., 51st New York, won the "Windholz Badge" for the second time, on the East Syracuse range, June 27, scoring 38 out of the possible 50 points.

—Yourshe Cavalry corps, of Utica, are about to enter the National Guard, and have elected the following officers: Captain, Henry L. Davis; Lieutenants, David Fratcher and Lewis Ruden. The company roll contains 89 names.

—Notice has been given the General Inspector of Rifle Practice that Co. H, 7th New York, Capt. Jas. L. Price, will compete for the Nevada badge at Creedmoor on September 2.

—A few examples, such as was given by Col. Spencer during the rifle practice of his regiment on the 25th, and noted in the article on the 5th New York, will soon put a stop to further unfair practices at Creedmoor.

—The 71st New York paraded on July 2 nine commands twelve files, under command of Col. Voss. The movements were principally skirmish drill and street firing, with the new square formations. The route was through Madison avenue to Fifty-eighth street and return. At Madison Square a few evolutions were neatly performed.

—At the Bay View rifle range, Buffalo, on June 26, the officers of the 35th and 74th regiments, with those of the battery and brigade staffs, shot for the Howard prize and Plumb medal, 200 300 and 500 yards. Major E. A. Rockwood won the Howard medal with 18 20 30—58, and Capt. H. S. Mulligan won the Plumb medal with 21 19 21—61, out of the possible 75 points.

—In the 7th regiment Rifle Club, at Creedmoor, on June 29, the following were the winners of the three prize medals; highest possible score 70 points, seven shots each at 200 and 500 yards: C. H. Eagle, 58; Sergt. John B. Holland, 53; C. M. Knigis, 53. Capt. J. L. Price won the "Trophy" on 30 out of a possible 35 at 800 yards, and E. W. Price the "Shells," at the same distance, score 23 out of a possible 25 points.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

M. M. C.—There is no Captain Bender in the Army. Captain Charles Bendire commands Co. K, 1st Cavalry, Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

PROMOTION writes: Please state in your next issue the construction placed on section 2 of the Army Bill as passed by the Forty-fifth Congress at its last session. Does it mean lineal promotion for officers below the grade of captain? Answer.—We cannot see that the section referred to alters the law of promotion.

J. S. M., Galveston, writes: There is a dress parade of three companies of infantry and one company of artillery. The artillery company are armed with sabres only. The officers are in front of their companies on the line of company officers. The command is given by the commanding officer "order arms." Do the officers of the artillery company conform to the manual of the sword as prescribed for infantry, or do they remain at a "carry"? Answer.—There being no such movement as "order arms" in either the cavalry or artillery tactics, the men and officers would remain at the "carry."

PRIVATE, N. Y. City, asks: 1. Can a non-commissioned officer of the N. G. S. N. Y. be reduced to the ranks and promulgated in General Orders without a hearing? 2. What course can such a party take to have a hearing? Answer.—1. Under section 805, Military Code, a non-commissioned officer can be so reduced. 2. Appeal to the commanding officer of your regiment.

S. A. H., Harrisburg, asks: What is the rule, if any, of assigning men to places in line for parade of various societies and organizations, both white and colored, such as Fire Companies, Odd Fellows, Masons, City Councils, Military Companies, Employees of Industrial Establishments, Benevolent Societies, Delegations of Citizens, and various other bodies with and without regalia? Answer.—Military first, then Fire Department. Civic bodies should draw lots for places if the marshal is in doubt as to which organization should have precedence.

J. D. T., Hartford, writes: In "Answers to Correspondents," issue of 8th June, in reply to "Militiaman," you say that "the sergeants in column of fours conform to the manual of the column." Isn't that a contradiction of paragraph 189, which says, "except the guide of each subdivision in column?" But it seems not to say whether column of fours or column of companies. Answer.—There is no guide announced when marching in column of fours.

W. S. writes: Section 4 of the Army Appropriation Bill, as it finally passed Congress, provides that a board of officers shall make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of such non-com. officers as are recommended for a commission in the Regular Army. I wish to know what standard of education will be required from an applicant, or, in other words, in which branches and to what extent he will have to submit to an examination before said board? Answer.—It is impossible to say, as the report to be made upon a candidate is a matter within the discretion of the Board.

BAYONET, McPherson Barracks, writes: Please give your opinion on Bayonet Exercise, page 56, par. 126. In the second motion of guard, Tactics say that the little finger should be at the lock-plate, the butt three inches in front of the body, and a little below the butt plate, both arms half extended, the left hand above the body, the right hand below the body, the left arm is three inches in front of the body, the left arm will be nearly straight, and the weight of the piece will rest on the left arm, and it is impossible to hold the piece in that position for two minutes without great fatigue. Do you think that Gen. Upton meant to have the butt of the piece three inches in front of the body? Answer.—Tao Tactics mean that the butt of the piece should be three inches in front of the centre of the body.

REGULAR, Portsmouth, N. H., writes: In Upton's Tactics, page 79, paragraph 189, he says: "On drill, that guides and file-closers always execute support and right shoulder arms, except the guides of sub-divisions in column, whether marching in quick or common time." I apprehend from this, that in column of sub-divisions, should the column be at right shoulder, the guide of each sub-division should be at a carry. If now the sub-divisions are marching in quick time, guide right, the command at right shoulder, guides at a carry, and the command "fours right" is given, thereby marching by the right flank, what authority have the guides for coming to "right shoulder," for they are still in column of sub-divisions, though marching by the flank? Answer.—There is no guide announced in column of fours marches; therefore the sergeants should not conform to the rule of the established for the government of guides in column of companies or divisions.

E. W. J., 5th Georgia Battalion, writes: 1. Par. 233, Upton's Infantry Tactics, (1) right (or left) by file (3) march. The above command is given to company in column of fours, double rank distance. Can the movement be made from column of fours, single rank distance? If so, how? 2. In company or battalion drill is there any such command or movement allowed as platoons (or company) in circle right (or left) wheel, the movement to cover entire circle 360 degrees. My position in the first is that you must close column to double rank distance before you can command "right (or left) by file;" and in the second, I hold that no such command or movement is allowed, except for square or fixed pivot. Answer.—1. Yes; No. 1 steps out, No. 2, 3 and 4 following and wheeling on the same pivot. 2. For a matter of instruction a colonel would be justified in ordering this movement, and it would be most excellent practice.



## THE MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

THE N. Y. Times says: "There was a very important conference at the Executive Mansion, June 28, immediately after adjournment of the Cabinet, which was participated in by the President, Secretaries Evarts and McCrary, and Gens. Sherman and Ord. The matter under consideration was the condition of affairs on the Mexican border, and Gen. Ord made a full statement of the situation in that section. He detailed circumstances attending frequent raids by Mexicans into United States territory, and gave much valuable information on the subject, also stating that a number of American citizens had been killed in such incursions. There is considerable reticence manifested by those present at the conference to-day regarding further particulars of their consultation, but it is known that the situation is regarded as a very serious one. The intention of this Government is to ascertain what further efforts are necessary to protect American interest on the Rio Grande. Nothing definite was decided upon that day. The subject will undoubtedly receive renewed attention at an early meeting of the Cabinet."

The N. Y. Tribune says of this conference: "The opinion has been earnestly expressed that the best thing for the United States to do, under all the circumstances, would be to withdraw our Minister and Consuls from Mexico, break off all relations with that nation, occupy all needed points on our frontier for protection against thieving incursions, and await the time when the Mexican authorities shall be able to repress violence on their borders before resuming any relations whatever; and in the meantime take the responsibility of following up and punishing, at any cost, all marauding parties from Mexican territory. Secretary Evarts does not, however, seem to share in these opinions, for he said, in conversation, June 30, that he could see nothing in recent affairs between the two nations to warrant the expectation that any interruption of the present friendly relations would occur."

THE PACIFICATION OF CUBA.—A letter dated Havana, June 22, says: "The public festivities in celebration of peace on the Island of Cuba will be ever memorable to the inhabitants of Havana, not only for the splendor of the display, but especially for the spontaneous demonstration of returning feelings of fraternity between Spaniards and Cubans. With very few exceptions, the Cubans express themselves in public, as well as in private, as fully satisfied that the war has come to an end, and unanimously praise the behavior of Gen. Martinez Campos and the delicate way in which he has reconciled the Cubans to their position. Their self-love has remained intact; they have been treated as foes worthy of consideration, and they have attained, or will attain in principle, the liberties for which they took up arms. It is dubious whether by the mere force of arms the Spaniards would have attained peace by this time; a campaign without any battles has cost the nation 80,000 men. The troops fought against the climate, and the island is a vast cemetery. It needed just the combination of the experience of two such men as Jovellar and Martinez Campos to comprehend what was to be done. Five steamers are reported to be on the way from Spain to carry home the troops. It is supposed that Martinez Campos will inaugurate his government by the reduction of expenses in all branches of the public service, and it is said that he has given up one-half of his own yearly salary as Captain-General of the Island of Cuba. The various proclamations issued to the inhabitants and soldiers were well received, and the promised reforms are being prepared by the Government. The heat is most intense, but the general health of the city thus far has not been seriously affected."

PRIVATE ARMS MANUFACTORIES.—Few persons are aware of the immense producing power of private arms and ammunition manufacturing establishments in this country, some of which far exceed in amount of work turned out, any armory or arsenal owned by the Government. The capacity of the Ames Manufacturing Co., of Chicopee, Mass., is a good illustration of this: 500 cavalry sabres, 500 artillery sabres, or 1,000 of either cavalry or artillery sabres, can be made per day after thirty days' notice. 1,000 sabre bayonets can be made per day beginning at once. 1,000 Rice knife bayonets can be made after sixty days' notice. 100 officers' swords can be turned out daily, beginning at once. 6 Lowell battery guns can be made per week, beginning at once. 6 bronze guns per week after sixty days' notice. 20 tons projectiles per day after thirty days' notice. They are now producing 1,000 sabre bayonets and one machine gun complete, daily. All the above work can be carried on at the same time.

EDWARD PETTINGILL, alias Perkins, who was arrested June 27 in the banking house of Drexel and Co. while endeavoring to sell a \$1,000 United States bond, one of those stolen from Naval Constructor Isaiah Hanscom, U. S. N., at Washington, some time ago, had a final hearing June 28. It was shown that the bond had been stolen, and that it had belonged to Mr. Hanscom. The accused, who was represented by counsel, was thereupon committed to await a requisition from Washington.

The only officers registered at the War Department during the last week are Gen. W. D. Whipple, A. A. G., Col. H. Clay Wood, A. A. G., and Assistant Surgeon Benj. F. Pope.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Times, writing from Erzeroum, mentions, on the authority of a staff officer, that the Russians buried 20,700 soldiers who had died of sickness in that district between Jan. 1 and April 20 last.

## OFFICERS AT NEWPORT.—The following officers and officers' families are included in the list of summer residents at Newport, R. I.:

Allibone, Lieutenant Charles O., U. S. N., Aquidneck House.  
Bresce, Captain E. R., U. S. N., Goat Island.  
Baldwin, Commodore C. B., U. S. N., Bellevue avenue.  
Brewerton, General Henry, U. S. Engineer Corps (Case's), Catherine street.  
Barker, Commander Albert S., U. S. N., Aquidneck House.  
Cullum, General George W., U. S. Engineer Corps, Seaview avenue and the Cliffs.  
Couden, Lieutenant Albert R., U. S. N. (Gifford's), Clarke street.  
Carpenter, Commander Charles C., U. S. N., Aquidneck House.  
Courtis, Lieutenant Frank, U. S. N., Aquidneck House.  
Dana, William S., Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N., Aquidneck House.  
Emery, Lieutenant W. H., U. S. N. (Hazard's), Catherine street.  
Emery, General, U. S. A., "Bellevue Villa," Catherine street.  
Rimer, Horace, Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N. (Dames'), Broadway.  
Foster, Joseph, Paymaster, U. S. N. (Paine's), Tour street.  
Glidden, George D. B., Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N., Perry House.  
Goodrich, Caspar, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N., Goat Island.  
Hoap, Captain D. P., U. S. Engineer Corps, Bedlow avenue.  
Lombard, E., U. S. A., Hall's Cliff House.  
Marin, Captain M. C., U. S. N., Kay street.  
Maynard, Washburn, Lieutenant, U. S. N., Goat Island.  
McCarley, Felix, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N., Aquidneck House.  
Mannix D. Pratt, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. Engineer Corps, Broadway.  
Newell, John S., Lieutenant, U. S. N., Goat Island.  
Prince, Colonel Wm. E., U. S. A., Beach View avenue.  
Pendleton, Charles H., Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N., (Monchinger's), Bellevue avenue.  
Pendleton, Edwin C., Lieutenant, U. S. N. (Dames'), Broadway.  
Ramey, Captain F. M., U. S. N. (Rodman's), Tour street.  
Remy, George C., Commander, U. S. N., Aquidneck House.  
Rockwell, Charles H., Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N., Aquidneck House.  
Steadman, Lieutenant Commander E. M., U. S. N., Pelham street.  
Sherman, General T. W., U. S. A., Greenough place.  
Seely, Commander H. B., U. S. N. (Hammett's), Connecticut Island.  
Schofield, Mrs. General, U. S. A. (Ennis'), Pelham street.  
Selfridge, Mrs. Captain T. O., U. S. N. (Riggs'), Catherine street.  
Stanton, Oscar F., Commander, U. S. N., Aquidneck House.  
Stevens, T. H., Lieutenant, U. S. N., Aquidneck House.  
Taylor, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (Gipin's), Thames street.  
Warren, General G. K., U. S. E. C., Thames street.  
Winslow, Surgeon George F., U. S. N. (Hodges'), Catherine street.  
White, Lieutenant Commander Edwin, U. S. N. (Tilton's), Mount Vernon street.

TOBIN, who killed a fellow soldier of the detachment of Engineers at West Point, has been sentenced to be hanged on Friday, September 20. The Herald says: When the court pronounced the final words he betrayed no signs of emotion. Tobin's conduct throughout the whole trial has been most manly, for while he betrayed no feeling there has been nothing of bravado in his manner. Without arms he seemed at a loss what to do with his hands, and during the early days of his trial he moved them nervously about. He finally contracted a habit of clasping them in front of him, much after the manner of a schoolboy at recitation. When he stood up yesterday to receive the sentence of the court he held his hands clasped in front of him, and while Judge Benedict was pronouncing the words which mark the end of his earthly career he stood bold upright and never moved a muscle. He must have appreciated the situation, for as the judge proceeded great beads of perspiration started on his forehead and his bald head and trickled down his cheeks. Judge Benedict said: "Michael Tobin, you have been convicted of a murder on grounds exclusively within the jurisdiction of the United States. You have been ably defended. You have been found guilty by a jury of your countrymen and I concur in the finding. There remains for the court but one duty to perform. Michael Tobin, have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?" Tobin replied in a loud, clear voice, "No, sir!" Tobin's counsel intend to apply for a commutation of the sentence.

A DESPATCH from Washington, says: "In view of the urgent demand of troops for service on the plains, orders have been issued to the various recruiting officers to hasten, as far as practical, enlistments, in order to bring up the numerical force of the Army to 25,000 men, the maximum number authorized by law. By direction of the Secretary of War, regiments in the Indian country engaged in active operation are to be increased to the maximum strength, while such regiments as are retained on garrison duty at the various sea coast fortifications are to be reduced to the minimum number. By this means the Secretary says he will be able to throw into the section of the country threatened by the hostile Indians the largest force possible, without exceeding the existing limits of law."

SIR GEORGE BACK, the Arctic explorer, died at London June 25, aged eighty-two. He entered the English navy in 1808, aged twelve. In 1825-7 he served with Franklin, for the purpose of co-operating with Beechy and Parry in their attempts to discover the Northwest Passage from opposite quarters. Back was instrumental in saving his party, and extended his researches to latitude 70 deg. 24 min. north and longitude 149 deg. 37 min. west, being left behind at Fort Franklin in command when the leader of the expedition set out with five men to return to England in advance. Back brought the men, collections, observations, etc., safely home in 1827, earning the rank of captain. In 1833 he was sent out once again to the Arctic Sea in search of Sir John Ross, being absent two years, and on his return published a "narrative" of his "land expedition to the mouth of the Great Fish, or Black River." In 1836-7 he made his last voyage of the exploration to the Arctic Sea in the Terror, being a year later retired on half pay.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE order for the mobilization of the 1st English Army Corps has been countermanded.

THE British officers sent out on special service to Turkey under the Foreign Office are to continue at their posts pending the result of the Congress.

THE Naval Commission of Inquiry into the loss of the *Grosser Kurfurst* is occupied at Kiel in collecting all the evidence obtainable respecting the catastrophe.

THE correspondent of the *Golos* with the Russian officers before Batoum asserts positively that the Turkish defence is maintained chiefly by English officers, two of whom—"staff officers in disguise"—have a tacit control over the fortifications of Batoum.

A MONSTER court-martial is summoned to take place shortly at Odessa, when 300 functionaries belonging to the Russian Intendence will be tried for corruption. Among the accused are 40 officers bearing the rank of colonel.

THE total tonnage of the mercantile navy of the British Empire is 8,133,837 tons, and the tonnage of the United Kingdom 6,336,360 tons. The difference (1,800,000 tons) represents a total tonnage for the Colonies, but slightly inferior to the combined tonnage of the French and German Empires.

A COMMITTEE has been organized at St. Petersburg, under Imperial auspices, for providing convalescent wounded officers with funds to proceed to the baths. Sixty officers have already been benefitted by the committee, nineteen being sent abroad to the baths in Germany and the remainder dispersed among the watering places of Hapsel, Slari-Russ, the Caucasus, and the Crimea.

In preparing the Russian men-of-war at Cronstadt for sea it has been found that they require more repairs and alterations than were anticipated. The monitors have also been discovered to be in an inefficient condition, not only as regards engines and boilers, but likewise in the matter of their laminated iron turrets, and there is consequently a disposition to give them the support of the iron-clads originally intended for service at sea.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BRACKENBURY, writing in the London Times on "The Latest Progress of Artillery," says that the Italians have a better powder than the English—in what is called the "Fossano" powder—a material which gives "about 1,000 foot tons more energy than the English" (P3) "powder, with a reduction of four tons in the pressure on the interior of the gun."

THE Italians, no less than the Germans, are evidently determined on becoming a Naval Power. A bill for the expenditure of 13,800,000 lire (\$2,760,000) on the naval arsenals of Italy is to be introduced in the Italian Parliament, copies of which have been distributed among the deputies. Spezia is to become the seat of the first naval department, Taranto of the second, and Venice of the third; 4,300,000 lire are to be spent on a new graving-dock at Spezia, 1,000,000 to increase the depth of the canal of Malamocco at Venice to nine metres, and 8,500,000 on the construction of the arsenal at Taranto.

THE London Army and Navy Gazette, writing of the court-martial of an officer of the Royal Marines for protesting against an order to place his men under the command of a Coast Guard officer, says: "The position of the Marine officer when embarked has long been felt as humiliating. However zealous to maintain the credit of his Service, he must, too frequently, stand aside and see the men with whom he left headquarters withdrawn entirely from his control, and taught, if not directly, still by the undisguised ignoring of their officer's position, indirectly, to regard him as a nonentity. No rule seems to govern the condition of the officers of the Royal Marines afloat. The growing tendency of the Navy to earn a reputation as soldiers rather than sailors constitutes, perhaps, one reason why the Royal Marine is slighted, except where he can be made of some service apart from his duty as a Marine and set to perform any but the duties for which he was originally intended—even to that of Captain's cook's mate. His officer, powerless to control events, soon loses all interest in the appearance or discipline of his men, and strives only, by being as much as possible out of the way of seeing the state of things, to lessen the feelings of disgust that mingle with his daily life afloat. There are bright exceptions to this painful condition, cases where the captain of the ship fully recognizes the responsibility of the marine officer and upholds him in his position; but, unfortunately, such cases are rare, and owing more to the individual ideas of the naval officer concerned than to any recognized system. There has been a great deal written and said about instilling self-respect as an element conducive to the growth of discipline, but in some instances there seems to be a wish to crush out *esprit de corps* existing in the Royal Marine, and there is a deep-seated cause of complaint and sense of injury in the treatment of the officers of Royal Marines afloat."

REAR-ADMIRAL M'KILLOP, in command of the Surveillance Force for the protection of the Isthmus of Suez and the Suez Canal, reports that a mounted patrol from Suez to Port Said, divided into six parties, is constantly on the alert. Eight infantry stations on the banks of the canal, two gunboats, steam launches, and rowing boats watch the passing ships, while the land



forces carefully escort the few people who pass the Isthmus by land to prevent any damage to the banks of the canal or the water pipe on which Port Said depends for its supply of water. This, and the protection of the telegraph, is the duty intrusted to this surveillance corps.

Referring to the great number of men that went down with the *Grosser Kurfurst*, the *Cologne Gazette* thinks it is high time public attention were drawn to the almost unpardonable omission in the training of German sailors. "It is well known," it says, "that among the populations of sea coasts, and among sailors generally, there exists a sort of superstition against acquiring the art of swimming. It is even asserted by them that death by drowning becomes much more dreadful for him who uselessly battles for dear life with the waves than for him who sinks to the bottom at once because unable to swim. But how many sailors, it may be asked, get miserably drowned with approaching succor before their very eyes? How many would be saved if they were able to keep themselves afloat for just a few minutes?"

"The death of Marshal Baraguey d'Hilliers," says the *London Army and Navy Gazette*, "reduces the number of French Marshals to three—Marshal MacMahon, President of the Republic; Marshal Canrobert, who is a Senator, and employed on several military committees; and Marshal Leboeuf, who fills no post at present, and who has hardly been heard of since the Franco-German war. The fact is that Marshal Leboeuf, who was War Minister in 1870, will never be forgiven for having assured the Corps Legislatif in the month of June of that year, that the French army was thoroughly equipped and ready for war. But for the decision of a certain court-martial, held at Versailles, there would be a fourth Marshal Bazaine, however, for his capitulation of Metz, was pronounced a traitor, was degraded, and thrown into prison."

The *Liverpool Mail* says: "Mr. Ackers, agent of Dr. Gatling, the inventor of the mitrailleuse of that name, has tried, at Sealmar range, near Chester, in the presence of Captain Rogers and a number of officers and men connected with the pensioners now up for training, three new patent Gatling guns, which have never before been seen in England. The mitrailleuses were first fired at the 1,000 yards range, Mr. Ackers working the machine. When everything had been arranged the signal was given, and the weapon poured out a shower of bullets, the majority of which struck the target and tore it to shreds, besides penetrating quite through the stout two-inch oak supporting poles. Accurate time was kept, by Captain Rogers, and it was ascertained that the mitrailleuse fired 1,000 rounds a minute, which is 300 or 400 faster than any other Gatling gun. The weapon was then tried at the 800 and 600 yards ranges, with equal results."

M. LE FAURE, in an article in *La France*, on "Company Adjutants," maintains that the old system of six companies was better than the new one of four companies to a battalion, and objects to the increase of the company to 250 men. The German company on a peace footing consists of 128 men, the French of 70 to 80. Therefore, 132 Reserve men will complete the

first, while it needs 170 to 180 to complete the second. Again—the recruiting is "regional" in Prussia, while it is "national" in France. The German captain is mounted. The French captain is on foot. There are two 3d lieutenants to the Prussian company—only one to the French. The necessity for more officers and sub-officers is urgent. The statistics of the 2d Corps (Frossard) show that in the battles of Fesbach, Borny, Reznville, and St. Privat, fought in fourteen days, 338 company officers were put *hors de combat* (in 234 companies), which gives an average of 1.6 officers killed or wounded to each company.

THERE seems to be but little prospect that the efforts to raise the *Eurydice* will succeed, and it is proposed to remove the wreck with explosion. In this, the feelings of those having friends lost with her must be consulted. Witnesses before the coroner testify that there was not the slightest indication of the squall coming on before the ship was struck, and he did not think the wind headed her during the whole time. To the last the captain gave his orders in a clear and distinct voice, and at the time the ship went down all the ports were open except two. They were opened in the forenoon by the orders of the mate of the deck, and the ship at the time she was struck, was going at about eight knots. From the time the order was given to shorten sail, to the time she heeled over, about six minutes elapsed. From the time she heeled over to going down was only a few minutes. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to their deaths by drowning through the foundering of the *Eurydice*, but that no blame attached to the captain, officers, or crew.

The *London Week* says: "All the correspondents at Berlin seem to be amazed at the reception which has been accorded to Lord Beaconsfield. He is, they say, the 'centre of attraction,' and large crowds surround his hotel throughout the day. On the other hand, Prince Gortschakoff has met with a frigid greeting, and probably is almost as much at a loss to explain Lord Beaconsfield's popularity as if he were an English radical. 'He knows,' says the *Times's* correspondent, 'that the man against whom he is so long been pitted is receiving the homage of Germany, which is indifferent about himself.' Different people may have different opinions as to Lord Beaconsfield, but there is no room for questioning one most palpable fact—namely, that owing to the course he has pursued, England has been raised to her old position among European nations. We could not stand higher if we had just passed through a triumphant war. This may be a matter of indifference to the extreme radical faction, but to the large mass of Englishmen it will be a source of just pleasure and pride—while it lasts."

The *London Daily News* says: "It is well known that the whole of the Austrian field artillery is now armed with the new steel-bronze breech-loader of General von Uchatius, and we have the testimony of many experienced officers that for accuracy and endurance the gun rivals the much more costly steel cannon of Herr Krupp. It is reported that the Austrian government is now about to set to work on the manufacture of heavy guns from the same inexpensive

material, and to produce ship and siege guns from tempered bronze. Two six-inch experimental weapons which have fired several hundred rounds are reported to be still in serviceable condition, and at short ranges may be considered armor-piercing guns. A shot at fifty or sixty yards is capable, we are told, of piercing the armor of such iron-clads as the *Warrior* and *Black Prince*, and there is little doubt, therefore, that ten or twelve-inch cannon constructed on the same pattern would be a match for most of our stouter battle ships. The Austrian gunmakers seem to be able to make bronze as hard as steel, and as capable of resisting the wear and tear of rifled projectiles, since it would be altogether impossible to pierce armor plates with a gun made of bronze in the ordinary way. If we are to believe the last reports of their big gun experiments, the bore of the weapons after some three hundred rounds had sustained no injury at all, notwithstanding that comparatively heavy projectiles were fired, and with battering charges of gunpowder. But the most surprising feature about the Uchatius is the fact of its secret having been so closely kept. The Austrian government has placed no difficulty in the way of an inspection of its guns, and has permitted even the presence of foreign military attachés in the government workshops. Nay, more; samples of the wonderful steel-bronze metal have been freely distributed, and chemists have tried their best to discover its mode of preparation by analysis."

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#### BIRTHS.

RICHARDS.—At Fort Riley, Kansas, on the night of June 29, 1878, Bvt. Capt. and Mrs. W. V. Richards, a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

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BARTON—SCOTT.—On Thursday, June 27, 1878, at Philadelphia, J. K. Barton, U. S. Navy, to MILLIE S., youngest daughter of John H. Scott, Esq.

GREELY—NESMITH.—In San Diego, Cal., on Thursday, June 20, 1878, at the residence of bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Camp, 1st Lieut. A. W. Greely, 5th Cavalry U. S. Army, Acting Signal Officer, to HENRIETTA HUDSON, only daughter of Thomas L. Nesmith. No Cards.

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